

Ministers in extra £4bn spending plea

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Extra spending bids of more than £4 billion are being actively considered by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, his replacement as Secretary of State for Environment in last week's Cabinet reshuffle. It is understood that Sir Keith Joseph left Mr Baker a "substantial" submission for more than £1,000 million extra spending on the education budget before he left office. That will cause some surprise in the Conservative ranks, if only because Sir Keith has built up a reputation as a minister who has previously volunteered sacrificial cuts in his spending programme. But it will also strengthen Mr Baker's hand in this summer's behind-the-scenes battle for increased investment in what is regarded as the political front line for the next election. The Prime Minister gave Mr Baker no assurance about his budget when she offered him the education post last week. It was said yesterday that when he raised the question of extra cash, Mrs Margaret Thatcher responded with a non-committal smile. Certainly, one report that Mr Baker had already been promised an extra £1 billion was said yesterday to be without foundation and a possible repeat of the confusion concerning the additional £1.25 million which had already been pledged as an inducement for a restructuring of teachers' salaries. Mr Baker will also be concerned, however, about the fate of his own request for an increase of about £3,000 million in the environment budget, delivered before he switched departments. An estimated £2,000 million of his bid was said last night to have been based on an "adjustment for realism", to take account of the existing current spending commitments of local authorities. Of the further £1,000 million designated for extra spending on housing, more than a half is thought to be taken up by a continuation of capital over-spending by local authorities who have been using up a greater amount of their council house and land sales receipts than originally forecast by the Treasury. One government source said yesterday that while Mr Ridley had not formally withdrawn Mr Baker's letter, he was giving the submission the most careful consideration. Mr Ridley is one of the few remaining ministers who favour an all-out priority for tax cuts. The spending battle for 1987-88 is made more important by the increasing suspicion that Mrs Thatcher is planning to stall the general election until 1988. While the Prime Minister is keen to cut the standard rate of income tax still further, and to achieve zero inflation, she is also aware of the need to combat the opposition message that the Conservatives do not care about unemployment and the present and future fabric of schools, hospitals and housing. Mrs Thatcher's plans for the next election manifesto remain unclear. It is thought that Sir Keith told Mrs Thatcher some months back that he would not wish to stay on in cabinet, "for personal reasons." What is not certain is whether he will make himself available for policy-making. If that were the case, it would seem most likely that overall control of the manifesto would go to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman. It is known that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit went to pitch their policies on education to the "radical right", and that thought has already been given to the idea of boosting parental choice with vouchers which could be used for either public or private education, as well as to the creation of direct grant primary schools for the inner cities.



One-way traffic only in Pall Mall yesterday afternoon when 200,000 runners took part in Sport Aid's Race Against Time (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Thatcher urges elections for Palestinians

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mrs Thatcher bluntly told the Israeli Government last night that it should introduce elections to create a moderate leadership inside the occupied territories if there was to be a real chance for peace in the Middle East. In a major policy speech at the Knesset, Mrs Thatcher assured her hosts that she had come as a friend but she said: "We believe that you will only find the security you seek by recognizing legitimate rights for the Palestinians and their just requirements." She said that the standards of Israel in terms of democracy and human rights were very high and because of those high standards more was expected of Israel than of other countries. There could be no good future in a land where there were two classes of people with different rights. She put forward a number of practical steps which she hoped could bring forward the goal of peace. These included steps for the reunification of families, the election of representatives on local authorities. "Cannot more be done now for a greater role for these people?" she said. "Surely that is the best way to go for peace." Earlier in the day Mrs Thatcher had a meeting lasting two hours 20 minutes with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, the third between the two since last October. Before her arrival in Israel she had been in touch with King Hussein of Jordan and President Mubarak of Egypt, both moderate Arab leaders whose help Britain knows is essential for Middle East peace. During her meeting with Mr Peres she explored the idea of increasing the human rights available to the Arab population in the occupied territories. Although this is a subject which Israeli governments have refused to contemplate in the past, British sources felt pleased that it had been possible to hold such a long discussion in a friendly way. After the meeting Mrs Thatcher said that there was now a vacuum in Middle East negotiations and the important thing was not to be depressed by this but to use it as an opportunity to try to bring forward new ideas. There was a hope among people in the area that leadership would come to show them the way out of their troubles. Mrs Thatcher also met Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, who is due to take over as Prime Minister next October. She was particularly anxious that Mr Shamir would not press ahead with plans to increase the number of Israeli settlements inside the occupied territories. ● Libyan charges Libyan Radio described Mrs Thatcher as "a child killer" yesterday and accused her of joining a "crusade" with Israel and the United States to eliminate Arabs (UPI reports). The radio said that Mrs Thatcher had expressed her anxiety over "the slow progress in the elimination of the Palestinian cause through the negotiations of surrender". The statement, the commentator said, was "clear proof that the Zionist death train which is propelled by American and British energy has started moving again in order to start the 10th crusade to eliminate the Arab nation and the Islamic world".

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Thatcher at memorial, page 16

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Eight page World Cup pullout



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- The form book: contenders, dark horses and also-rans
- Player by player analysis of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- Full fixture and television guide

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Portfolio Gold

- The Times Portfolio Gold weekly competition prize of £8,000 was won outright on Saturday. The daily prize - which was doubled to £8,000 because no one won on Friday - was shared by three readers. Details, page 3
- There is no competition today because of the Bank holiday
- Rules and how to play, information service, page 16

Fibrosis care

Children suffering from cystic fibrosis are not receiving the best possible treatment because of the "spectre of incurability" surrounding the disease, according to a specialist.

Bonn fallout

The Free Democratic Party in the Bonn coalition Government voted for a review of West Germany's nuclear reprocessing industry in a policy change that may embarrass Chancellor Kohl.

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Private schools in poll policy battle

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

Independent schools are gearing up for the next general election and have formed a policy group to do battle with the Labour, Liberal and SDP parties, which are committed to programmes that might harm fee-paying schools if any of them were able to form a government. The policy group, chaired by Mr Warwick Hele, high master of St Paul's boys' school in London, meets on Wednesday for the first time. It will be discussing both the policy and tactics to be adopted by independent schools in the next general election campaign. In the 1983 election, private schools established more than 100 action committees in constituencies around the country, and many of these will be revived this time round. About half of these action committees are still in existence; new ones will be formed and others will be revived. Their job was essentially to raise independent schooling as an issue locally, by putting out policy documents, asking candidates questions and ensuring the press was informed. Mr David Woodhead, director of the Independent Schools Information Service, who will be supporting the policy group, said: "Independent schooling is crucial as an issue because the outcome of the next general election is so much less easy to predict than last time. It is going to be of great concern in those areas where there is a particular concentration of independent day schools, and in those schools which have assisted places. It is also going to be of great concern to rural schools and to communities where a major boarding school is a big local employer." The new group, formed by the Independent Schools Joint Committee, has as members Sir David Steel, Lady Waley-Cohen, Mr Christopher Everett, head of Tonbridge School and chairman of the Head Masters Conference, Mrs Pauline Mathias, headmistress of More House School, and Mr John Clark. The main target will be the Labour Party which is committed in the short run to removing the benefits of charitable status and putting value-added tax on fees, and in the long run to phasing out fee-paying schools. It also wants to abolish the assisted places scheme. But the Social Democratic Party is also hostile. It wants to phase out the assisted places scheme and conduct a review of charitable status as part of a general look at charity law. Mr Clement Freud, education spokesman for the Liberal Party, is talking about charitable status being available to those schools which show "community benefit". The idea is that charitable status would be awarded to independent schools which allow their facilities to be used by the community. Mr David Mudd, Tory MP for Falmouth and Camborne, who is pressing the Government to save the jobs of Cornish tin miners, said: "Some might argue we have never known it so bad."

Britain's 'best time'

Lord Young of Giffham, Secretary of State for Employment, embarrassed Tory MPs and angered Labour yesterday by declaring Britain had never had as good a time as it has today. Mr David Mudd, Tory MP for Falmouth and Camborne, who is pressing the Government to save the jobs of Cornish tin miners, said: "Some might argue we have never known it so bad."

Lord Young, speaking on TV-am, told young people: "For heaven's sake, do not try to look for the world your parents worked in. Look for the world in which you've got the opportunity for jobs."

Sport Aid run draws 20 million

By Thomson Prentice

Organizers of the Race Against Time, in which an estimated 20 million people around the world took part yesterday, are hoping that it will raise more than £50 million for the victims of famine in Africa. The biggest sporting event in history, involving 78 countries, it seemed likely to be a triumph for the organizers. At the same time the Government is concerned about delays and inefficiencies arising from over-burdened large magistrates' benches of more than 150 JPs and is proposing that more stipendiary magistrates be appointed. At the same time the Government is concerned about delays and inefficiencies arising from over-burdened large magistrates' benches of more than 150 JPs and is proposing that more stipendiary magistrates be appointed.

South African Cabinet split on police riot role

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Divisions within the South African Cabinet were exposed at the weekend in the aftermath of bloody clashes between supporters of the ruling National Party and members of the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB). The falling-out among Afrikaners temporarily diverted attention from the continuing clashes between police and black rioters, and between different black factions, which claimed a further 16 lives between Friday night and yesterday morning in black townships in the Eastern Cape and in the Durban and Johannesburg areas. Speaking in the small rural town of Ellisras, in the north-eastern Transvaal, on Saturday, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, rejected a claim made the previous day by a fellow Cabinet minister that AWB rowdies had been assisted during the fracas in Pietersburg on Thursday night by the inaction of the police.

Stag hunt no longer at bay after ban defeated

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The controversial sport of stag hunting seems likely to continue in the South-west for the foreseeable future after a decision by Somerset County Council not to ban the Quantonk Hunt from its land. The decision last week, by a majority of Conservative and Alliance councillors, was described by jubilant hunt supporters as a body-blow for the League Against Cruel Sports, which had devoted a large part of its resources to campaigning for a ban. Although the land in question was only 140 acres, it consists of a one-and-a-half mile wide stretch of moorland which it would have been impossible to prevent hounds from crossing. There are three stag hunts in the region, the Quantonk, the Devon and Somerset and the Tiverton, and any threat to curtail their activities raises strong local passions. Last month more than 1,000 people attended a public meeting at the county cricket ground in Taunton to hear speakers from field sports organizations, the League and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The audience was overwhelmingly opposed to a ban. Waverers among the council members appear also to have had some of their doubts laid to rest by a recent visit to a meet. The Labour group declined the invitation. Perhaps the decisive role, however, was played by the British Deer Society and Somerset Trust for Nature Conservation, both of which have supported the continuance of stag hunting as the most effective means of culling herds and ensuring their survival. In the middle of the last century, when the hounds were sold to a covetous German baron and hunting ceased for several years, the deer almost became extinct.

Rural magistrates courts face cuts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Small underworked magistrates' benches in England and Wales could be abolished under a wide-scale reorganization of petty sessional divisions being proposed by the Government. There is concern at the costs and inefficiencies caused by having small benches in some rural areas where there may be as few as six JPs who sit as little as a dozen half days a year. At the same time the Government is concerned about delays and inefficiencies arising from over-burdened large magistrates' benches of more than 150 JPs and is proposing that more stipendiary magistrates be appointed. The proposals are contained in a consultation paper by the Home Office and Lord Chancellor's department. At present there are nearly 630 petty sessional divisions in England and Wales varying in size, workload and the number of JPs on the bench. Of these, 89 have 12 or fewer justices.

Two killed as vintage RAF jets collide

From Michael Hornsby, Mildenhall

Two RAF officers were killed when two vintage jet fighters collided at the Mildenhall air show yesterday. The planes crashed close to the perimeter fence of the US Air Force base where 150,000 people gathered for the second day of the show. The Meteor 77 and a Vampire T11, both operational in the 1950s, burst into flames on impact in open fields about half a mile from the Suffolk village of Mildenhall. The two dead airmen, who had been unable to eject from the Meteor, were Flight Lieutenant Andrew Potter, aged 38, a married man with two children, from Hensworth, Lincolnshire, who joined the RAF in 1968; and Corporal Kevin Turner, aged 24, from Kirkcaldy, Fife, who joined the RAF in 1978, and was an aircraft technician. The two survivors from the Vampire were Squadron Leader David Marchant, aged 48, married with two children, from Northallerton, Yorkshire, a flying instructor and examiner, and Sergeant Alan Ball, aged 37, a single man, from Chesham, Surrey. Both men ejected safely before impact, and were treated for minor injuries in hospital. The aircraft were attached to the Central Flying School at RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire. The Meteor, which came

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Business heads call for tough union laws to stop strikes

Business leaders have called on the Government for more far-reaching reforms of trade union laws to prevent strike action in nationalized industries and "essential public services".

The call comes in the wake of threats of industrial action on British Rail by the National Union of Railwaymen who are fighting the loss of 5,900 jobs announced last week.

A report sent to Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, from the Institute of Directors, criticizes the Government for not pursuing plans to restrict trade union powers which it states is the only way to ensure economic recovery.

"There is the danger that those engaged in the process of reform do not know where they are going," Dr Charles Hanson, the institute's labour relations adviser, says.

Under the title *Trade Union Reform - The Next Step*, he puts forward five measures which he says will consolidate and simplify the 10 statute laws relating to industrial relations.

The five "Plus Measures" are:

- Changing the role of the arbitration service, Acas, to make it more neutral.
- Limiting or eliminating the immunity of trade unions and their officials in "essential" services such as gas, water, electricity, fire brigade and certain health services.
- Ending trade union immunity from all secondary strikes.
- Outlawing closed shop ballots.
- Revising the rules for union

subscriptions to political funds.

The institute points to the recent prospect of industrial action in the power supply industry and in British Rail as essential monopoly services which should not be disrupted by strikes.

Dr Hanson says these and other such industries should follow Nissan and have strike-free agreements similar to those negotiated at the car manufacturer's new factory in the north-east of England.

"Strikes are unacceptable ways of settling disputes in monopoly industries which supply certain essential services and it is logical to withdraw all legal immunities from trade unions who organize employees in these industries," the report says.

The paper also looks at alternative proposals for industrial relations law reforms, in particular those put forward by the Labour Party which it says "are at basic incompatibility with English legal principles", and gives a warning that the aim of Mr John Prescott, shadow spokesman for employment, to implement EEC industrial democracy plans could frighten away international investments and cause job losses.

The institute urges ministers to act quickly and push forward trade union reforms.

Dr Hanson added: "With the right backing from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Employment there seems no reason why consolidation of existing law could not be achieved within the lifetime of the present Parliament."

Fugitive pilot held by French after chase

By Gavin Bell

A pilot who allegedly duped the vendors of a light aeroplane with Monopoly money then took off pursued by other light aircraft, a Royal Air Force helicopter and a French Mirage jet, was languishing in a French jail yesterday.

The flight began at Barton aerodrome, near Manchester, and ended about four hours later when the Cessna 127 landed at Creil military airfield, north of Paris.

The French police yesterday identified the pilot as Mr Robert Grant, aged 50, of Darras Hall, near Newcastle upon Tyne.

The police alleged Mr Grant had taken the aeroplane on a 30-minute test flight on Saturday. When it was over, he had handed Mr Michael Alcock, a co-owner, a money belt which he said contained £8,500.

When challenged by Mr Alcock, the pilot sprinted to the aircraft, which had just been refuelled, and took off, the police said.

First to give chase was Mr Michael Briggs, a surveyor and part-time flight instructor. "We took off immediately and tailed him, but he ignored my radio messages. He knew what he was doing as a pilot, and kept to visual flight rules, avoiding commercial routes."

"Another Cessna joined the chase off Southend. It was like something out of the Keystone Cops," Mr Briggs said.

Flight Lieutenant Ron Jackson, of RAF Manston, Kent, who joined the chase in his Wessex helicopter, said: "As we crossed the French coast a Mirage appeared and it circled us for about 20 minutes, passing quite close to the Cessna and rocking his wings to signal him to follow. Finally he put down at Creil and we followed him in."



Rescuers arriving at the site of the crashed Meteor jet at West Row, near Mildenhall, yesterday.



Firemen extinguishing the burning wreckage of the Vampire jet at Worlington after the mid-air crash.

Two die in RAF airshow crash

Continued from page 1

into service on April 6, 1951, and the Vampire, on December 29, 1955, were the last of their types in flying condition. The aircraft began operating as a pair in 1972 and were flying at about 2,000 feet towards the base when the wing tip of the Vampire appeared to strike the Meteor.

Commentators at the show made no mention over the public address system of the crash although many of the crowd watched the collision.

Mr Paul Algar, a hospital porter, from Norwich, said: "When the Vampire clipped the Meteor a huge lump was cut off and the Meteor went into an uncontrollable spin and crashed into a huge ball of flame. It was terrible to watch."

Mr Alan Mayes, aged 44, a farmer from Mildenhall, who was working in a field, said: "I saw an aircraft heading towards me, and then a couple of ejections, and watched the parachutes land."

"The plane continued on towards my bungalow where my wife and her mother were preparing lunch. I was concerned for their safety, and then suddenly it nosedived into the ground near by."

The Ministry of Defence said: "The two serving men crews consisted of two RAF personnel. They were well briefed on displays and conditions. Unfortunately ejection was not

so easy from planes of that vintage as they are today."

Security at RAF Mildenhall, headquarters of the third US airforce in Europe, was tight. Mildenhall was the centre for the KC10 tanker operation which backed up the bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

Extra MOD and armed civilian officers were on duty, and servicemen were told to wear uniforms as a visible deterrent against terrorist attacks.

But the only security alert was when seven women early yesterday broke through the perimeter fence and dived aircraft before being arrested. They will appear on criminal damage and trespass charges before magistrates at Bury St Edmunds today.

Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, who visited the show said: "I hope accidents are not inevitable at air shows but it is the case that they happen from time to time. It ceases to be a display if things are arranged so as to make crashes impossible. There is no evidence to suggest the problem in this case was a technical one though the cause has yet to be determined. We take great care of our special old aeroplanes."

An RAF board of inquiry was convened to establish the cause of the crash.

The attendance for the weekend show was 300,000.



The Vampire (left) and Meteor over the airbase at Little Rissington, former home of the RAF Central Flying School.

£23m plea over poly places

The leader of the college lecturers' union yesterday called on Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, to provide £23 million immediately to prevent polytechnics losing 10,000 student places next year.

Mr Peter Dawson told the annual conference of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, in Brighton, that the Government's funding plans were "a disgrace to a developed Western country".

Some subjects would lose up to 17 per cent students, he said. A department of engineering in the West Midlands and an industrial design department in the North-east would have to close.

Mr Dawson said: "This is no way to plan higher education. It is an insult to intelligence, to justice and to the thousands of young people."

Eight held in print protests

Three police officers were injured and eight people arrested during disturbances outside News International printing plants in London and Glasgow at the weekend.

Five people will appear at Thames Magistrates' Court on June 18 after incidents at Wapping on Saturday night. Four have been charged with obstruction, the other with being drunk and disorderly.

Two policemen were slightly injured in the clashes with pickets demonstrating against the dismissal of 5,000 print workers earlier this year.

In Glasgow, a crowd of about 300 surged towards the plant at Kinning Park, where *The Sunday Times* and *News of the World* were being printed, and stones were thrown at vehicles waiting to leave.

A policeman was treated for a head injury and three people were arrested.

Furore as Brands Hatch loses race

Silverstone is to be home to the British Grand Prix for five years, beginning next year, after the signing of a contract by the circuit owners and the Formula One Constructors' Association.

The announcement, which is already causing a furore in motor-racing circles, comes only days after the change of ownership of the rival Brands Hatch circuit.

Fisa, the governing body of motor sport, said that the agreement had its approval and the approval of the RAC Motor Sports Association, its British representative.

Earlier this year Fisa announced that in future each country's grand prix would have one permanent circuit, but indicated that Britain, where the race has traditionally alternated between Silverstone and Brands Hatch, would be treated as a "special case".

This year's race, the Shell Oil British Grand Prix, will take place at Brands Hatch, as scheduled, on July 13. The circuit has been purchased by Mr John Foulston, head of Atlantic Computers.

The news that Britain's premier motor race had been lost to Silverstone came as a surprise to both Mr Foulston and Mr John Webb, managing director of the Brands Hatch operating company. In recent years Mr Webb's promotional skills have ensured that Brands Hatch has staged a grand prix annually, complementing the British Grand Prix in its Silverstone year with a European Grand Prix in place of a cancelled overseas event.

Mr Bernard Ecclestone, president of the constructors' association, indicated in Belgium yesterday that he had favoured Silverstone for a long-term contract because of its strong support of Formula 3000, the racing category initiated by FOCA as a final stepping stone into Formula 1.

"Brands Hatch has had a Formula 1 race for the past five years, whereas Silverstone has had only two during that period. Now it is their turn," he said.

The contract will involve Silverstone in heavy expenditure. A condition of the agreement is that substantial modifications will be made to the circuit to improve further the safety aspect of what is presently one of motor racing's fastest circuits. There is also to be another big redevelopment of the pits and paddock area and the provision of more support services and facilities. The British driver, Nigel Mansell, commented yesterday: "Perhaps this means, as I hope it will, that Silverstone will be spending some money on certain of the corners which, because of current speeds, we feel need some attention. I am thinking in particular of Stow, Club and Becketts."

Echo of terror in peninsula

Final peace for RUC man

By Richard Ford

The road that hugs the shore of Strangford Lough is described on the maps as a scenic route. It winds through rich rolling farmland, hedgerows ablaze with yellow gorse, the tarmac frequently coated with pink cherry blossom while in the fields the farmers check cattle grazing on pastureland that is perhaps the finest in Northern Ireland.

Bounded by the lough on one side and the North Channel on the other, the Ards Peninsula has a rural rhythm to its life providing homes for the wealthy middle-class as well as its traditional farmers and fishermen.

At best it is an idyllic spot with early morning golfers on the fairways of Kirkcubbin Castle course, sailors preparing their boats for the summer and windsurfers gliding across the water.

It was to this place, largely untouched by 17 years of terrorism that they brought home the remains of Constable Lawrence Smyth, aged 24, the 229th Royal Ulster Con-

stabulary officer to die in the current troubles.

A Roman Catholic and one of the 10 per cent of the minority community that has joined an overwhelmingly Protestant force, he, along with a fellow constable and a British Army major, was blown to bits in a Provisional IRA landmine explosion near Crossmaglen in the heart of south Armagh's notorious bandit country.

Only the Union Jacks fluttering at half mast from police stations along the peninsula and the long line of cars parked against high green hedges for hundreds of yards around St Patrick's Church, Ballyvaughan, indicated that Constable Smyth's funeral was taking place.

The tiny grey pebbledash building, a large wire mesh screen protecting the eastern gable end from the bricks and mortar that are the staple ingredients of sectarian hatred, was packed for the Mass celebrating Trinity Sunday.

His young colleagues were there, as well as his chief constable, grim faced and staring straight ahead. None

was wearing the RUC uniform as his family had requested a civilian funeral. The crowd was so large that the adjacent parochial hall was full and outside in the lane others stood.

In the adjoining cemetery 30 wreaths lay on a bank near the freshly dug grave. Red and white carnations from the chief constable, and pink roses and carnations from Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Constable Smyth had always wanted to be a policeman, joining six years ago after being a cadet and according to his family had wanted to do something to bring the north's divided communities together.

The priest who christened him also buried him and in doing so told the congregation that the constable had said to his family that he wanted all his possessions to go to Mother Teresa of Calcutta. "In 56 years I have never known of another will of that type being made. The headline for Lawrence Smyth should be 'His love for his fellow man'."

Care groups suffer most after GLC abolition

By Gavin Bell

More than forty voluntary organizations in Greater London have been forced to close and several hundred are facing a shortage of funds after the abolition of the Greater London Council.

Small groups ranging from legal advice centres to residents' associations and a toy library have emerged as the first casualties of the demise of the GLC on March 31.

The future of those still carrying on with interim funding from successor bodies and individual boroughs is uncertain, and consequently their services are being affected, according to the London Voluntary Service Council.

Another immediate impact of the abolition has been 2,800 redundancies among former GLC staff, with many more likely as the temporary London Residuary Body completes

its task of winding up GLC affairs.

It is in the neighbourhood advice centres, care groups and community pressure committees that the effect of the end of GLC grant aid has been felt most.

Last year the GLC provided £82 million in grants to almost 3,000 voluntary organizations, many of which have successfully applied to individual boroughs or to the new London Boroughs Grants Scheme for aid.

However, Mr Paul Sommerfeld, director of the service council, estimates that the shortfall during the current financial year could be £15 million. "We are talking about hundreds of thousands of people who are being hit either by loss of voluntary services or employment with the agencies."

Mr Martyn Hall, the service council's policy officer, says eight organizations have

been forced to close in the Conservative stronghold of Westminster and dozens more in other Tory-controlled boroughs in outer London, bringing the total to between 40 and 50.

Those who have closed their doors include a law centre and a residents association in Paddington, a neighbourhood aid centre and a toy library in Finsbury, and a Shelter team and a voter registration project for ethnic minorities in Westminster.

"The broad picture is that Labour boroughs in inner London, which account for about 75 per cent of the voluntary organizations receiving legal government aid in Greater London are picking up GLC-funded projects for three to six months while they decide whether to continue long-term aid," Mr Hall said.

Some Tory councils, notably in Hammersmith and Fulham, and Kensington and

Chelsea, have been fairly generous to the voluntary sector. However, many others tend to favour traditional organizations providing direct social services, such as care for the elderly, while being edgy about more innovative projects offering advice to people like the unemployed and immigrants, or acting as community pressure groups.

Westminster City Council, cited by the service council for the highest proportion of refusals, said it had set priorities for grant aid to organizations providing direct services and employing large numbers of volunteers, rather than to advice and coordination centres.

The council had spent almost all of its £7 million budget in approving 120 of the 137 applications considered so far. However, those refused could qualify for aid from a £200,000 "matching fund", under which the council would match pound-for-pound funds

raised from the private sector.

Assistance to organizations straddling several boroughs is the responsibility of the new London Borough Grants Committee, based at Richmond. Mr Gerald Oppenheim, director of the unit, said 19 applications had been refused out of about 320 considered.

A key issue for many hard-pressed voluntary groups is a £36 million package of grants which the GLC had planned to distribute this year, but which the House of Lords ruled last month was unlawful. The money has since been released from a special court account to the London Residuary Body.

That would trigger government rate support grants which could bring the total to about £60 million. A London Residuary Body spokesman said discussions were under way with the Department of the Environment on returning the money to the boroughs.

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Interest charged on Budget Accounts will be reduced by 1.0% to 19.0% p.a. with effect from 24th June 1986. APR 20.3%.



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Faults found at nuclear power plants

Faults have been found in the concrete shields around the nuclear reactor cores at two twin British nuclear power stations, it was disclosed at the weekend.

Tests are being carried out into the defects discovered at the gas-cooled reactors at Heysham, Lancashire, and Harlepool, Cleveland.

They affect the vertical steel cables embedded in the concrete which are supposed to remain taut to reinforce the casing. The board has discovered that the cables have not been made as tight as the design specification sets out. It emphasizes that a big safety margin had been built into the original design.

Three of the stations are now closed for reasons unconnected with the discovery, the board said. The Hartlepool 1 station is the only one in operation and the board said it was satisfied "that this continued operation is safe".

Cuts recommended for magistrates' courts

Continued from page 1

It proposes that any bench sitting on average for less than two hours at a time, which cannot alter its sitting arrangements, must also be a candidate for amalgamation.

The proposals could mean the closure of courthouses in some areas where these are close together.

At the other end of the scale there are 38 benches with 150 magistrates or more, which serve busy areas, sit often, and where it is difficult for the clerk and bench chairman to know all the JPs well.

There are only 14 stipendiary magistrates outside London, the paper says, although up to 40 could be appointed.

One stipendiary is the equivalent of 36 lay magistrates in terms of judicial resources, but they work more quickly and therefore enable greater efficiency in the rest of the system, the paper says.

Courts with excessive delays of more than several

months should consider appointing a stipendiary on a temporary or even full-time basis, it says. Similarly stipendiaries may be appointed where the JPs are coping but only by excessive sittings.

The proposals will be welcomed by the justices' clerks, the 330 chief legal advisors to magistrates who administer the courts.

But they are likely to be less well received by JPs themselves. Dr Douglas Acres, chairman of the Magistrates' Association, said he viewed the proposals with caution.

"I would agree there are great dangers in having too small benches, and that in these cases one ought to think seriously about amalgamation by possibly sitting in one courthouse."

But such closures in country districts, with restrictions of transport, could present considerable difficulties to witnesses and defendants, he said.

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Yard squad to widen laundering inquiry after tracing \$100m

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's transatlantic inquiry into a network of false companies and accounts to launder millions of pounds from American drug-trafficking and London criminals is expected to expand into investigations covering the West Indies, the Far East, Europe and the Channel Islands.

Since April a team of officers has been searching hundreds of accounts in the British Virgin Islands. It is understood to have found traces of more than \$100 million, thought to have been brought out of the United States, passed through the West Indies and the Isle of Man and then returned into mainland America.

The investigation started as part of the work of a new task force set up by the Yard to look at organized crime and the laundering of assets. Progress in the West Indies has led to the creation of a special squad within the task force. Discussions have been held at the Yard and in

Whitehall about widening the scope of the operation beyond Britain and the Virgin Islands.

The investigation, code-named Operation Cougar, began in the Isle of Man where more than 170 accounts have been searched and the movements of up to £10 million tracked through the financial maze.

A local man has been charged with handling stolen money. Freed on bail he was taken to Florida to talk to members of a task force set up by the Drug Enforcement Agency, the US Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Service.

In the Virgin Islands a local financier has also been charged by Yard officers after work by British and American investigators. He has been bailed after being accused of handling money under one of the provisions of misuse of drugs legislation.

Yard officers have been working in the islands after

being sworn in as special constables and they have searched papers held by a local financial company.

The laundering network is believed to have been used to move the profits from drug smuggling and trafficking groups into legitimate business interests, properties and other assets. Cash would be moved from the American banking system, where the movement of amounts above \$10,000 have to be reported by banks to the authorities, into the sterling system where no such controls exist.

The operation is being seen by Yard officers as an important example of the strategy of trying to strike at drug traffickers through their assets and the value of international co-operation. In the long term the investigation might bring pressure on British institutions to provide more information about large-scale movements of cash under suspicious circumstances.



Zara and Peter Phillips, children of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, buying sweets from a mobile shop at the Windsor horse trials at the weekend. Report, page 32 (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

£33,000 a year for offender in hospital

By a Staff Reporter

Basingstoke Health Authority has been paying at the rate of £33,000 a year for 18 months to keep a mentally ill offender criminal in a nursing home at Northampton, because the Wessex Regional Health Authority does not have suitable facilities to care for the man.

The bill is more than double the average cost of treating a psychiatric patient in a long-stay hospital ward, and about £8,000 a year more than it costs to keep a prisoner in a top-security prison.

A spokesman for the Basingstoke authority said yesterday that it hoped eventually to relocate Robert Cooper, aged 38, in a local hospital unit which has additional supervision.

Cooper was committed to the hospital by Winchester Crown Court after admitting charges of grievous bodily harm and damaging cars with an iron bar.

Winner to assist Sport Aid fund

Miss Daphne Martin-Hurst, winner of the weekly Portfolio Gold, said yesterday she will donate part of her £8,000 prize to Sport Aid to "help the starving people in Africa".

Miss Martin-Hurst, of Oxford, said: "I am 81 years old and can't run. But I can give some money to help them".

A reader of *The Times* all her life, she said she would also make a donation to a small charity for homeless, young people in Oxford.

"And then I will take a holiday in a nice hotel somewhere," she said.

Miss Martin-Hurst said she played Portfolio Gold every day "for fun" and was thrilled with her lucky win.



Miss Martin-Hurst will help Africa's starving

Three readers of *The Times* shared the daily Portfolio Gold on Saturday, which carried a total prize of £8,000.

One of the winners, Miss Eileen Archer, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, said yesterday she nearly didn't play Saturday's game.

"I forgot to check my card and then, after a leisurely lunch, I decided I should play, just in case my numbers came up," she said.

She intends using part of her prize to create a new bathroom.

The other two winners are Mr David Jewkes, of Exeter, Devon, and Mr Stanley Cole, of Finchley, north London.

If you experience any difficulty obtaining a Portfolio Gold card, please send an s.a.e. to: Portfolio Gold, *The Times*, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Tomorrow: Tides and waves

Airline's posters 'sexist'

Traffic wardens have condemned British Caledonian's latest billboards promoting free parking at Gatwick airport as "moronic and sexist".

But the airline has, in turn, accused their union, the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO), of having no sense of humour.

NALGO is not amused by the posters showing a glamorous air stewardess pulling the cap over the eyes of an overweight, frumpy traffic warden.

A slogan reads: "Fly long haul - park free at Gatwick."

Union officials say the posters are typical of the airline's sexist advertising and promote an unfair image of members. A NALGO spokesman said: "There is a general attitude towards women which fails to recognize the essential work they do. They are poorly paid and a much-maligned section of society."

An airline spokesman said: "A lot of our advertising is unashamedly sexist. After all the majority of business travellers are men." The poster was very popular "and we really can't see anything objectionable about it."

He added: "We are in the business of promoting our glamorous air stewardesses, but we are sure there are many attractive traffic wardens too."

Children who face 'no-cure' spectre

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Children suffering from a fatal disease are not receiving the best treatment, which could extend their life expectancy, because some doctors are held back by the "spectre of incurability", according to experts.

About 400 children a year are born with cystic fibrosis, the most common genetically-determined disease in Britain, which attacks and causes irreversible damage to the lungs.

Most sufferers do not survive beyond early adulthood. In spite of advances in treatment which have brought "remarkable" improvements in prognosis, there is an "alarming degree of suboptimal therapy", a leading specialist, Dr Timothy David, has reported.

"Incurability is both an attitude of mind and a self-fulfilling prophecy. In cystic fibrosis, the notion of early demise has led to under-treatment and has sapped therapeutic enthusiasm," Dr David, a senior lecturer in child health at Manchester University and a consultant paediatrician, says in a special supplement of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*.

"It is partly this spectre of incurability that allows some paediatricians to hold back and not accord cystic fibrosis the status of a treatable disease."

Treatment of the disease in Britain has fallen behind that in countries such as the United States, Australia and Denmark, where there is a 75 per cent chance of a victim surviving to the age of 21, compared with about 50 per cent in the United Kingdom.

An important reason for lower life expectancy is that fewer than half of all cystic fibrosis patients in Britain attend large specialist centres where they can receive the latest forms of treatment. Only 16 such centres exist, and a report by the Office of Health Economics, published two months ago, called on the Government to establish more of them.

At present, many of the children are treated by a local paediatrician who may lack expertise. Dr James Littlewood, a consultant paediatrician at St James's University Hospital, Leeds, told *The Times*: "There has been a revolution in treating these patients in the last few years, but a minority of doctors are dragging their heels."

"They are not convinced that a very active, aggressive attack on this condition is worthwhile. It is particularly important to persuade them, because of progress in research. Scientists are very close to finding the gene responsible for the condition."

Alternative energy: 1 Microchip points to power from sun

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has focused attention on the alternative forms of energy conversion. In the first of a three-part series *Peace Wright, Science Editor*, assesses medium and long-term energy futures

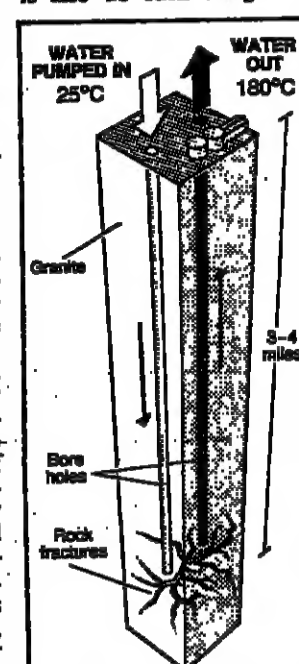
There are no short cuts to providing a significant new source of energy. A coal project which is approved today may take seven years to get going. Even longer lead times, up to 10 years, are needed for a modern power station. Comparable periods are encountered in the exploration and development of fresh fields of oil and gas. These are, to a large extent, established technologies.

Yet an analysis called *Energy-Efficient Futures*, conducted with support of the Department of Energy and the European Commission, showed that Britain could obtain two-thirds of its energy needs from renewable resources. When coupled to improvements in the use of fuel for homes, factories, offices and transport, the study concluded that the United Kingdom would exploit energy four times more efficiently.

More than 5,000 categories of energy use were examined, in measuring the scope for increased efficiency and the

opportunities to employ renewable sources. The consequence of the advocated changes included the doubling of the life of North Sea oil and gas, and a reduction in coal burning. However, the timetable was spread over 30 years, with the eventual phasing out of nuclear electricity.

But there is no such thing as a free source of energy. There is also no such thing as a



totally non-polluting form of energy conversion. The future of energy supplies can be divided into medium and long-term resources. The first group, whether based on traditional hydrocarbons of coal, oil and gas or the renewables, are practical technologies today. The degree to which they are exploited is a matter of political choice and argument about economic viability.

The longer term includes exciting developments such as fusion power, which has a long way to go to prove it has a permanent place in the repertoire of energy options.

Contrary to a widely held belief, even within the Central Electricity Generating Board, the bogymen of those committed to the "solar option" and the adoption of combined heat power scheme in Britain's main cities, there is a movement for some renewables.

An assessment by the board's specialists gives 20 per cent as their figure for a realistic contribution to electricity generation by that organization from the renewables. But there are many other applications for space heating and fuelling engines, plus the private generation of electricity.

It is here that the quarrel breaks out over the support.

Historians upset over Stow plan

Mr David Nicholson, a horse trainer, has upset historians with a plan to build homes at Condote Henge, the Cotswolds' 4,000-year-old version of Stonehenge.

Condote Henge is situated on his 100-acre farm, near Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire.

The scheme has been approved by local planners, but archaeological groups are fighting to stop it.

Mr Nicholson yesterday described the objections as "absolutely ridiculous".

"The site has a fallen down double garage, a pig sty and a collapsed stable and tin sheds on it. My plan to build two houses and extend a third house would get rid of an eyesore."

But Jan Wills, Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer, said yesterday: "Henge sites are extremely rare. This is a unique and extremely important site and any development would seriously damage the archaeology."

Hotline for computer users

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

A change is about to take place in the high street computer market with shops poised to stock more sophisticated machines than would have been the case a year ago, and to offer technical advisory services.

Lasky's, one of the first of the high street vendors to recognize the change, is about to introduce a service to assist its customers, provided by a computer consultancy group called Interlex.

A three-month telephone advice service can be bought for £35 (excluding tax), which allows the buyer to consult the experts on any subject concerning the purchase and its use.

The change has been influenced by a number of factors. The first of these occurred about 18 months ago when many high street retailers, anticipating a sales boom at Christmas 1978, over-ordered. The boom failed to materialize and prices of the computers were ruthlessly slashed to jettison stock.

That price war not only contributed to the financial

problems faced later by Sinclair and Acorn, the two principal British suppliers of home computers, but spoiled the consumer.

A small second-hand market had developed as young computer enthusiasts sold their machines to buy more powerful models. But the price war in the high street in the past year has resulted in machines being sold new for up to half the price they fetched 12 months ago, destabilizing that modest second-hand market.

However, while the manufacturers have responded to the consumer demand by supplying more sophisticated products, many buyers are still not sufficiently competent technically to handle some of the new products without help, hence the advisory service.

The service also gives high street retailers more confidence to stock high-priced machines for small businesses, and expand their traditional customer base.

The arrival of Amstrad has also changed the market. The

company's success with its personal computers since their launch last year has made it one of the most buoyant groups in the market. The company has taken over Sinclair and promised also the launch of a new business microcomputer to rival that produced by IBM, the American group.

UK HOME COMPUTER MARKET 1985	
Main suppliers	% market share
Sinclair (now owned by Amstrad)	38.3
Commodore	31.8
Amstrad	18.18
Acorn	5
Total: 1.1 million	

BUSINESS MICRO MARKET (Machines above the home micro price range but below US\$1500)	
Main suppliers	% market share
Amstrad	38
Commodore	12
Acorn	6
Apple	7
Epson	6
Tandy	6
NEC	6

(Source: International Data Corporation.)

Three hurt as engine hits crossing gates

Three men were injured when a diesel engine crashed through level crossing gates on a privately-owned tourist railway near Whitby, North Yorkshire, yesterday.

The accident occurred as the engine was being used to shunt another engine, which had broken down, into sheds at Grosport Station, on the North York Moors railway.

One of the injured, Mr Albert Boddy, aged 75, of The Close, Easington, Co Durham, was transferred to Middlesbrough General Hospital with a broken leg. The other two were released after treatment.

A spokesman for the historical trust which owns the railway said the engine was being driven by Mr James Dedicat, a volunteer driver, of Valley Drive, Harrogate, North Yorkshire. The Department of Transport and the police had been informed and an inquiry would be held.

Solo flyer's unhappy landing

When Miss Eve Jackson set off from Biggin Hill airfield, Kent, four weeks ago, on the world's first London to Sydney microlight flight, she was well aware that the 13,000-mile endurance test would attract its share of adventures.

But nothing quite prepared her for the "unusual" welcome awaiting her during a scheduled flying stop in Czechoslovakia last week.

After being feted by aero enthusiasts throughout France and Germany, Miss Jackson, aged 28, expected a trouble-free flight in Czechoslovakia. But when she landed in a country area, puzzled officials surrounded her two-seat monoplanes, "Gerty", and were even more surprised to find a woman solo pilot behind the controls, according to Mr John Harward, Miss Jackson's project manager.

"It appears the Czechoslovakian authorities had never seen a microlight aircraft before, and were equally surprised to find a woman sitting in the cockpit," Mr Harward

said at Thame, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Miss Jackson told him in a telephone call that she was close to being arrested. "Eve said they were generally suspicious but everything was sorted out eventually. She was very relieved to climb back into Gerty and set off for Yugoslavia."

There was an unexpected crisis during her flight there also. Miss Jackson was forced to make an emergency landing in a remote area of northern Yugoslavia.

"She had to land in a field but ended up partly in a ditch. "Gerty's" undercarriage was damaged so Eve walked miles to the nearest town, found a welder who accompanied her back to the aircraft and repaired the damage," Mr Harward said.

A few hours later "Gerty", a Shadow Series B monoplanes, was in the air, bound for Greece.

Miss Jackson, who is following, in part, the flight path of Amy Johnson, the first

woman to fly solo to Australia, is due to arrive in Turkey today or tomorrow after spending the weekend in Alexandropolis, Greece.

Mr Harward said that in the next few weeks she faced the most gruelling stretch, crossing Syria and then the Sahara.

Miss Jackson has invested nearly £60,000 of her own in the adventure because no principal British sponsor came forward, although 14 companies are supplying equipment, technical assistance and some of the trip's expenses.

"It is the world's first microlight flight from London to Sydney and we are still hoping that a major British sponsor will help out on the final leg of the trip," Mr Harward said.

The British-designed and built plane, which weighs only 331 lb, cruises at a maximum straight and level speed of 95 mph, covering an average distance of between 150 and 425 miles a day. Miss Jackson hopes to land at Sydney in October or November.

"At least everyone's got a roof over their head these days."



Despite the provisions of the welfare state, thousands of children sleep rough every night all over Britain. (The picture above was taken late one night last May in central London.)

Like the lad taking shelter in the cardboard box, many of them have been forced to run away from home.

Some are looking for work, any work. Some are trying to escape the misery of life in the decaying inner cities of our country.

Others are running away from parents with problems of their own. Many of those who stay at home fare little better.

Hundreds of thousands of children are living in conditions that create physical hardship, family tensions and worse.

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The Children's Society. Needed now more than ever.

Co-op congress gets a warning of 'disaster' in single national society

By Derek Harris

The Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), financially the Co-op's most powerful organization, came under fire at the opening yesterday of the annual Co-operative Congress at Llandudno.

In its traditional role of supplier of goods and services to the independent retail Co-ops the society was, to an extent, a handicap, Mr Bill Farrow, the new president of the congress and chief executive of Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), declared.

"The merger of CRS and CWS would have spelt disaster and not salvation for a consumer-controlled movement," he said, referring to talks held last year aimed at joining the two.

The old trading supply line from manufacturer or importer through a wholesaler to retailer had been superseded by big retailers by direct supply from source to retailer, Mr Farrow said.

"The CWS has adjusted dramatically, but not enough to diminish the handicap it places on large retail societies in responding to competition."

He also accused CWS leaders of seeing the basis of a single national society as the new role for CWS.

The Co-op has flirted for 80

years with the idea of creating such a trading organization but it has been congress policy since 1982 for the number of retail societies to be reduced to 25, he said. There are still 95, although after a number of mergers about 80 per cent of Co-op trade is accounted for by about 15 Co-op retailers. Among them is CWS which, through rescues of ailing societies, now controls much Co-op retailing in Scotland, Northern Ireland and south London.

Mr Farrow rejected the idea of a national society because it would not be a true co-operative and could quickly be converted into a company.

"The health of this movement will be determined solely by the performance of our retail societies and I do not see, nor do I wish, that retail societies should be controlled by the federations (these include CWS)."

Mr Dennis Landau, the CWS chief executive, supports the idea of a small number of powerful regional societies. Earlier this month Mr Landau said he regretted that the CWS-CRS merger had not taken place because a central federal organization would have made the Co-op a stronger force.

The congress is expected to go into secret session today to discuss the aftermath of the CWS-CRS talks and the future structure of the Co-op.

Mr Farrow also warned the congress that the Co-op's high street performance was seen as a "bland mediocrity". By the end of the century it could be relegated to the history books as a glorious experiment that collapsed into glorious failure.

"We have tried to maintain a presence in every meaningful community, although, because some societies delayed practical solutions too long, there are now large tracts of Co-operative desert."

Trading changes and declining loyalty among Co-op members had had a calamitous effect on the Co-op, he said. Its share of the retail market since 1960 had declined from more than 11 per cent to just over 5 per cent in 1984. Adjusted to current financial values the Co-op had an overall surplus profit equivalent to £507 million in 1960 but in 1984 it was only £20 million.

The only favourable trend was in reserves which in 1960 were worth £296 million on present day values while in 1984 they amounted to £341 million.



A fire officer carries a young victim of the hostel fire at Queen's Gate, west London, to safety early yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

18 rescued in hostel fire

Fire officers wearing breathing equipment rescued 18 people from a burning five-storey hostel in Bishop's Gate, west London, yesterday.

Seven people were carried to safety from the roof of the building, which is used by

Hackney council as a temporary hostel for the homeless.

The fire started at about 8.40am and spread quickly. No one was injured but the rescued people, including nine children, were taken to hospital suffering from the effects of

smoke and shock.

The hostel, near Hyde Park, is home for about 60 people. Fire officers said it was a miracle no one was injured in the rush to get out.

All the residents lost most of their possessions in the fire.

Ireland sets date for referendum on divorce change

By Richard Ford

Polling in the Irish Republic's referendum to remove the constitutional ban on divorce will take place on June 26.

The Bill to allow a referendum to be held passed all its stages after the Senate sat on Saturday for only the second time in its history.

During the debate in the Upper Chamber, two Northern Ireland senators put forward their views on the government's proposal to introduce divorce on the basis of the irretrievable breakdown of a marriage after a couple have lived apart for five years.

Senator Brid Rodgers, of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said that a distinction should be made between one's personal moral or religious convictions on the indissolubility of marriage and

the legislative requirements and rights of a minority with a different viewpoint.

Mrs Rodgers said that the prevalence of marriage breakdown arose from changes in society and it was necessary for the amendment to be approved by the electorate so that legislators could carry out their responsibility for all the people.

Mrs Rodgers added: "I am opposed to a legislative situation which fails to accommodate the rights and wishes of a substantial minority of people in Ireland."

Senator John Robb said the Bill recognized the reality and was a very modest move. It would not open the floodgates and people had to face up to the fact that, under increasing pressures, marriages were breaking down.

Award for air routes forecasts

By Bill Johnstone
Science Correspondent

Scientists at the Meteorological Office in Bracknell, Berkshire, have been presented with a Royal Society award for the development of a computerized weather forecasting system which is saving the big airlines more than £50 million a year in fuel.

The scientists, from the World Aviation Forecasting Centre, have spent five years refining the computer system, first installed in 1981, which gives detailed global information on the direction of head winds and tail winds.

The forecasts also provide temperature and other weather details at 15 atmospheric levels, collected from land, sea and air stations around the world.

Airlines, including British Airways, British Caledonian, Air New Zealand, South African Airways, Lufthansa, Pan Am and Japan Airlines, use the information, sent out twice daily, to determine the most fuel efficient routes before making final flight plans.

The Royal Society award, presented on the recommendation of the airlines, was made available as a gift by Esso. The Meteorological Office team will receive a gold medal and £2,000.

Narrow chess win for UK

By Raymond Keene
Chess Correspondent

There was a thrilling finale to the Kleinwort Greaveson UK-US Chess Challenge at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, which resulted in an overall victory for the United Kingdom trio.

Cathy Haslinger (UK) won against Angela Chang (US), Kevin Rist (UK) lost to Alex Chang (US) and British Champion Jon Speelman won his final game against the American champion, Lev Alburt.

This meant that the match between the two champions was drawn 4-4. However, in the two rapid play-off games which determined the destination of the prizes of £5,000 and £3,000 Alburt emerged victorious on both occasions.

Nevertheless, the overall score went narrowly in favour of the UK side by the winning margin of 13.5-12.5. The hero of the UK side was undoubtedly Cathy Haslinger, aged 12, who contributed 6.5 points.

She learnt the moves at five, and now, coached by international master Andrew Martin, spends an average of 2½ hours a day improving her technique. When asked about her future ambitions in chess, she said clearly: "I want to be world champion."

Holiday skiers at risk from unqualified staff

By Ronald Faux

Chalet staff with no proper ski qualifications and little mountaineering experience are risking the lives of package holiday skiers by guiding them into potentially dangerous areas of the Alps, according to the International Ski Instructors Association (ISIA).

Mr Karl Gamma, president, told the annual meeting of the association at Avignone yesterday that there were great dangers facing ski expeditions led by unqualified guides.

Delegates said that commercial pressures meant ski package companies in Britain, Sweden and The Netherlands were the worst offenders for allowing staff to take ski parties on to the slopes and to act as "ski guides".

The conference was told that Switzerland allowed foreign instructors to teach on their slopes provided they arrived and remained with one particular group throughout the stay. In other coun-

tries, such as Austria, this concession was not allowed and all Alpine nations took a poor view of foreign skiers plying for trade on their mountains.

One delegate said: "There have been accidents already where parties have been put into perilous situations by guides with inappropriate qualifications or without any qualifications at all."

"The dangers from avalanche or from sudden bad weather descending on a group of skiers is very serious. Some groups are led by chalet boys or girls. They may be very pleasant people, but they do not have the experience or the expertise to take on such a responsibility."

The conference voted to allow ISIA members holding a grade 1 instructor's licence to operate from any ski resort in the Alps, provided the licence was endorsed by the local ski authority.

A place of honour for theatre's 'old stager'

By Peter Davenport

There will be a special place for Mr Roland Hill at the reopening ceremonies tomorrow night for the Alhambra variety theatre at Bradford. He was at its opening in March 1914, employed as a page boy, aged 14, and retired 60 years later as its managing director.

The Alhambra's owners, Bradford council, have given the theatre an £8 million renovation, with £2.25 million provided by the EEC. The improvements include a stage capable of handling the most complex productions, new dressing rooms for 108 performers, bars and restaurant, and an auditorium seating 1,500.

Mr Hill, whose first job was selling programmes and show-

ing VIPs to their seats, said yesterday: "It was my life and we continued to show live theatre through all the years. At one time I was pressed hard to go over to bingo, but I resisted."

Among those who appeared on its stage were Laurel and Hardy, Julie Andrews, who appeared bottom of the bill in 1954 and, in 1936, in a local revue, a certain Ernest Wiseman, aged 12, from Leeds, who was to achieve fame and national affection in later years with Eric Morecambe and will be among the guests.

The theatre was taken over by Bradford council in 1974 but 10 years later was faced with closure unless drastic repairs were done.

HMS Speedy for sale

The Royal Navy is to sell the fastest vessel in its fleet because it cannot find a use for it.

Mr John Lee, Under Secretary for Defence Procurement, told the Commons in a written reply that the United States-built jetfoil patrol craft, HMS Speedy, which cost £7.8 million in 1979, was unsuitable for oper-

ational roles. The 118-ton Speedy, capable of more than 43 knots and said to give a smooth ride in waves up to 12 feet high, was originally used for North Sea fisheries and oil rig patrols.

But it was found that the Boeing-built vessel was unable to get back on her foils if she slowed in rough seas.



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West German party urges nuclear review in wake of Chernobyl

Free Democrat shift in policy is likely to embarrass Kohl

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

The Free Democrats (FDP), the West German liberal party, has voted for a "review" of the country's reprocessing industry, and particularly of the new plant being built at Wackersdorf in Bavaria.

Wackersdorf was yesterday the scene of more demonstrations by anti-nuclear protesters, during which police used water cannon.

The Free Democrats made their demand in Hanover at the weekend. Although seemingly innocuous in comparison with the steady abandoning of nuclear power which is being demanded by the Greens and many Social Democrats, it will embarrass Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU), with whom the FDP is junior partner in the Bonn coalition.

Since the Chernobyl accident, the official position of the Government has been that such a thing could not happen here. Nuclear technology was far more advanced.

But if it merely embarrasses the CDU, the FDP vote will enrage the Liberals' old enemy, Herr Franz Josef Strauss's Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), conservative wing of the coalition.

The Strauss-CSU tradition is to depict the FDP as opportunistic and ready to embrace any cause momentarily agitating the voters.

The vote was a further example of the turmoil into which Chernobyl has thrown West German politics less than eight months from a general election.

Before Chernobyl, the Government had recovered in the opinion polls from a bad patch last year. Unemployment remained high by West German standards but the Social Democratic (SPD) chancellorship candidate, Herr Johannes Rau, seemed unable to persuade enough voters that he could do much about it.

Since inflation had begun to move towards zero, the Government was apparently moving towards re-election next January. But among an electorate prone to worry about the environment, Chernobyl may have persuaded a lot of voters that West Germany's vociferous environmentalists might be right about the danger of nuclear power.

The combined support for the SPD and the Greens immediately went ahead of the CDU and FDP in the polls. The weekend vote in Hanover was the result of the FDP's need to be seen to be "concerned" about the issue.

The vote will create difficulties for the party's leader, Herr Martin Bangemann, who as Minister of Economics is a member of a Government which says that a review of nuclear policy is unnecessary.

He and the rest of the party leadership appealed to the conference to reaffirm support for Wackersdorf.

An opinion poll in today's issue of *Der Spiegel*, the news magazine, shows 83 per cent of West Germans against the expanding of nuclear power compared with 69 per cent before Chernobyl.



Herr Martin Bangemann, leader of the Free Democrats (right), making a point to Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, at the weekend party meeting.

5,000 in Paris protest

Paris — About 5,000 people, many in gas masks and protective clothing, marched through Paris in an anti-nuclear protest with the theme "Chernobyl, never again" (Susan MacDonald writes).

The march on Saturday, organized by the tiny Greens ecology party in conjunction with extreme-left groups, started at the Bastille and moved to the Ministry of Health in Place Fontenay.

Americans turn against atom power

Washington — Americans are very worried about nuclear energy in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, according to a new opinion poll (Christopher Thomas writes).

A record 78 per cent of people oppose construction of more nuclear plants in the US and 40 per cent want existing plants phased out.

The *Washington Post-ABC* poll, published at the weekend, reflects widespread lack of faith in official pronouncements on the safety of nuclear energy. Similar polls conducted in 1983 and 1985 showed that respectively 65 and 67 per cent of people were opposed to construction of nuclear plants.

Italy sends home 13 Libyans

From John Earle, Rome

Italy has ordered 13 Libyans to leave in the latest round of expulsions between the two countries.

Over the weekend Mr Abdulmagid Adoushweha, chairman of a Libyan-owned printing firm, and four of his Libyan staff were told to leave the country by next Friday, because their work and residence permits were not in order. The firm distributes documents and magazines in Arabic.

This followed the decision on Friday to expel eight members of the Libyan People's Bureau — three diplomats and five clerical staff — in response to Libya's recent expulsion of 25 Italians.

Tripoli's action, in turn, was in retaliation against expulsions and other anti-terrorist measures by member states of the European Community.

The total score between Rome and Tripoli is now roughly equal — 24 Libyans expelled against 25 Italians.

Meanwhile, the magistrates investigating the Palestinian bomb attack at Rome airport on December 27 that killed 14 people have refused to comment on American reports that they are about to incriminate Syrian citizens.

All along, however, the Italian authorities have said there is evidence linking the terrorists to Syrian territory, though that is not the same as alleging the Syrian Government's involvement.

FBI plan to plug news leaks

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Exasperated by continuing leaks of classified information to the press, the Reagan Administration is studying some extraordinary measures to try to plug the problem.

The most far-reaching idea so far is to establish a special strike force of FBI agents to swoop whenever a sensitive story makes the papers.

Exasperation with leaks is now at a peak under the Reagan Government.

Serious consideration is also being given to prosecuting several publications for leaking what the Administration considers security-sensitive information. *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Times* and *The Newweek* are among those threatened.

Mr William Casey, director of the CIA, went to *The Washington Post* offices and threatened the executive editor with possible prosecution. To the CIA's fury, the story of the threat ended up on the front page.

The newspaper exacted more revenge at the weekend when it leaked the news that a group of mid-level officials had recommended to the White House that it step up internal investigations into leaks and punish those responsible.

The issue is taxing the highest echelons of the White House. Mr Reagan himself telephoned *The Washington Post* recently to urge it not to publish a story about a spy case.

Swiss bid for end to reactors

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Switzerland's five nuclear power reactors — providing 60 per cent of total energy needs — should be phased out of the supply pattern by the end of the century, the Swiss Ecologist Party, the country's "Greens", said yesterday.

It said that the Government should veto construction of a sixth plant at Kaiseraugst, near Basle. For more than a decade the start of work there has been delayed by ecologists' objections.

After the Chernobyl accident the party is expected to campaign for a national referendum. In September 1984 proposals that no more nuclear reactors be built and that resources be directed instead to "safe economical and environmentally acceptable" energy production were rejected by a majority of 55.5 per cent.

Newspaper polls now indicate a significant shift in the public's attitude to nuclear power.

Gold nugget for victims

Moscow (Reuters) — Miners prospecting near Magadan in the Soviet Far East have donated a large gold nugget to a fund for victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Anglo-US veto at UN angers the Africans

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Britain and the United States opposed stern economic punishment for South Africa for its three-pronged raids into neighbouring states by vetoing selective sanctions in the United Nations Security Council over the weekend.

The double veto followed harsh denunciations of South Africa from the representatives of Britain and the US; but African delegates after the vote said that the Anglo-American vote contradicted the strong statements and would only encourage the Pretoria Government to continue a policy of destabilizing its neighbours.

During two days of debate virtually all speakers expressed the view that the South African raids were an attempt to scuttle the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to arrange accommodation between the Government in Pretoria and the African National Congress (ANC).

Sir John Thomson, the British representative, told the council that if the attacks had the deliberate intention of undermining the Commonwealth group which had concluded their mission only hours before the raids took place, then the South African Government "will find that they have undermined the future of their own people".

Pretoria should not take for granted the support of the British Government if it did not even at this late stage, respond positively to the Commonwealth initiative.

US dismisses envoy's tit for tat expulsion

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States has dismissed South Africa's tit-for-tat expulsion of a US diplomat on Saturday with the low-key comment that it was "superfluous".

Pretoria expelled Colonel Robert Hastie, the senior military attaché at the US Embassy, who on Friday had been recalled by Washington for consultations in the wake of South Africa's attacks last week against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

On Friday night the US ordered the expulsion of the senior South African defence attaché in Washington, one of its toughest moves against Pretoria.

"We trust that this action will make clear to the South African Government that the United States cannot tolerate disregard of the sovereignty of South Africa's neighbours," the State Department said.

It gave Brigadier Alexander Poigetter 10 days to leave the United States. Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, described the attacks as "totally unacceptable".

In one of his strongest attacks on Pretoria, he added: "Our diplomacy for many years has been aimed at stopping cross-border violence. South Africa's resort to force has threatened the security of the region and violated the international principle that political avenues should be given every opportunity."

There was no immediate indication whether Washington would react to Colonel Hastie's expulsion.

Thatcher firm in note to Moscow

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A personal message from Mrs Thatcher calling for improved Anglo-Soviet relations will be delivered to Mr Gorbachev today by Lord Whitehall, the deputy Prime Minister, who is visiting Moscow with a 13-strong parliamentary delegation.

Although the British Embassy refused to comment on the message, it is understood to combine the call for improved bilateral ties with a firm restatement that Mrs Thatcher will not submit to Soviet pressure and freeze Britain's nuclear deterrent.

During its 10-day visit, the delegation is expected to discuss the Chernobyl disaster, over which Britain was critical of the Kremlin's failure to supply sufficient information.

The Soviet authorities for their part, attacked Britain for "over-reacting" by evacuating students and engineers from near Kiev.

On Saturday, many of the students — noted for strong left-wing sympathies — returned to Moscow amid a blaze of publicity, from Tass which made heavy propaganda of the party and criticizing Western media coverage of the disaster and the original decision to fly them home.

Tass said: "Members of the group said that many compatriots at home did not understand and even criticized their decision to return to the USSR to continue their trip..." The young men and women found peace only after they had boarded the plane.

Canada 'arrests' Spanish trawlers

Madrid — Two Spanish cod fishing trawlers were sailing under escort of a Canadian patrol boat to Newfoundland yesterday after having been accused of "hijacking" four Canadian fisheries inspectors (Richard Wigg writes).

The officials had boarded the trawlers to see whether the Spaniards had been fishing inside Canada's 200-mile fishing zone.

The patrol boat gave chase out in the Atlantic after the trawlers' skippers had refused to obey an order to put into St. John's. They said that they were making for the Azores, which are Portuguese.

Cyprus votes after 33 years

Nicosia (Reuters) — Greek-Cypriots voted yesterday in the first municipal election to be held in Cyprus in 33 years.

An electorate of 215,000, including for the first time voters aged between 18 and 20, is choosing 18 mayors from 69 candidates and 228 councillors from 800 nominees.

Dear Sir, at some length

Nairobi (UPI) — A Kenyan worried over "social ills" regarding the development of the nation wrote a 22ft-long letter to the editor that filled both sides of the sheet, the *Sunday Nation* reported.

The editor said it took him two and a half hours to get the drift of the letter because the author "had frequently run short of ink but was still determined to drive his point home".

Island mourns

Antananarivo (AFP) — Madagascar authorities have declared a national period of mourning after an air crash on Saturday in which the Defence Minister, Rear-Admiral Guy Sibon, and at least 12 other people were killed.

French pledge

Paris — M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, in a lightning visit to Tunisia over the weekend, promised President Bourguiba full support in case of aggression by Libya.

Barre better

Bahrain (Reuters) — President Siad Barre of Somalia, flown from Mogadishu to Riyadh for treatment after a car crash, was reported yesterday to be improving.

Buried alive

Taipei (AFP) — Twelve people were confirmed killed, 30 believed buried alive and at least 100 injured or stranded by a landslide in central Taiwan.

New priests

Rome (Reuters) — The Pope ordained 74 priests from 24 countries, nine of them from Eastern Europe, at a ceremony in St Peter's Basilica attended by 8,000 people.

Dornier guard

Delhi (Reuters) — The Indian Navy is to buy 26 West German Dornier-228 planes fitted with sophisticated surface-to-air missiles for its coastguard service.

On the scent

Palermo (AP) — A woman who doused herself heavily with perfume to conceal the scent of the heroin she was carrying was caught anyway by alert drug-sniffing dogs, Italian newspapers reported.

Fresh attempts to wind up Gulf war

Husain in surprise dash to Damascus

From Robert Fisk, Amman

King Husain's unexpected overnight visit to Damascus, and his conversations there with President Assad in the early hours of yesterday morning, may presage a dramatic shift in Syria's relations with Iraq, which it has supported throughout the five and a half years of the Gulf war.

The importance of the King's unscheduled trip was evident, not only from his hurried departure from Amman just before dusk on Saturday and his pre-dawn return yesterday, but from his entourage, which included both Mr Zaid Rifai, his Prime Minister, and Mr Taher Masri, the Foreign Minister.

The two leaders spent six hours together and Beirut newspapers are speculating that the King was trying to persuade President Assad to soften his hostility towards President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the man whom the Iraqis have sworn to overthrow before they agree to end the Gulf conflict.

Assad seeks Greek support

Damascus (Reuters) — President Assad goes to Greece today as part of his drive to deflect charges in the West that his country 'supports terrorism'.

Official sources said that he would confer with President Sartzetakis and the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, on the three-day state visit, his first to a Nato country. Diplomats say that he is expected to tell Greek leaders that Syria is an actual and potential target of attack, rather than an instigator of terrorism.

Syria has reported at least 200 people killed in bomb blasts in the last three months; the official media has blamed agents of Israel and Iraq.

President Assad has denied Syrian involvement in terrorism and sought international support.

There have been growing rumours that President Assad's long alliance with Iran is wearing thin, partly because Iran has been forced to reduce its oil supplies to Syria.

Only just over a week ago the Syrian Foreign Minister travelled to Tehran for talks which involved both economic problems and the French and American hostages held captive in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups.

Two days ago President Assad wrote a personal note to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia — who pays substantial funds towards Iraq's war efforts — although its contents were not disclosed. Thus the signs are that some new initiative may be under way to end the Gulf war, but that this might be at the cost of Syria's good relations with Iran.

Economic problems almost certainly lie behind any such transition. Syria is now desperately short of foreign currency — there are queues for petrol in some parts of Damascus — while Jordan itself is now faced with serious financial difficulties.

Money sent home by Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf has fallen by 17 per cent in the past 12 months as a result of the collapse in oil prices, and aid grants made to Jordan by the Gulf states, which totalled \$590 million (\$394 million) last year, are expected to be cut savagely.

The country's tourist industry is in severe depression, and even phosphates, of which Jordan is one of the world's leading producers, have fallen in price and thus hit the export trade.

The Gulf war has affected the Iraqis so gravely that Jordan is now lending money to the Iraqi authorities to pay back Iraq's debts to Jordanian companies which might otherwise go into liquidation.

Jordan's own economic difficulties were further emphasized this month by the mysterious and fatal shooting of one of Amman's principal money-exchange dealers, whose company's collapse caused hardship among several important Jordanian families.

Lebanon press reports see hope for hostages

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Reports in two Lebanese newspapers have renewed hopes that some of the American and French hostages held by Muslim radicals in Lebanon may be freed soon.

Yesterday the left-wing daily *As-Safir* said France's special emissary, Mr Omran Adham, a Syrian businessman, had arrived in Damascus to resume the mission that he began in March to secure the release of the French hostages.

On Saturday the paper quoted informed sources as saying that four of them might be freed within two days and that another four might follow a week later.

Such reports in the past have come to nothing, but this time there is discreet optimism about the possibilities among the tiny community of foreigners in the Muslim sector of Beirut.

This was reinforced by the pro-Libyan magazine *As-Shura* at the weekend which said that six hostages — possibly three Americans as well as three Frenchmen — "will be freed shortly".

At least nine Frenchmen, including a four-man television crew and a magazine journalist, have been kidnapped in Beirut since early last year and remain in captivity.

Four Americans, including the Beirut bureau chief of the Associated Press, are being held by the Islamic Jihad organization.

Yesterday gunmen tried to seize a Romanian diplomat as he was driving through west Beirut.

They opened fire as he ran from his car to seek refuge among Shia Muslim Amal militiamen, who went to his help from their local headquarters.

● SIDON: One villager was killed and four were injured when Israeli forces shelled the south Lebanese village of Yater yesterday (Reuters reports).

The mosque of the village, just north of Israel's buffer zone, was damaged.

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Central America close to agreement on a regional Parliament

From John Carlin, Esquipulas, Guatemala

Agreement appeared to be at hand yesterday on the creation of a Central American Parliament, as the region's five Presidents entered the second day of their summit here.

High officials of the delegations accompanying the heads of state made it known to journalists that there was unanimous approval for the idea of an elected regional assembly, modelled on the European Parliament, first put forward by the summit host, President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala.

Making it clear that he saw the Parliament as a mechanism for avoiding the expansion of regional violence, President Cerezo declared on Saturday that the summit was "the beginning of a long path leading eventually to the unification of Central America".

He and his guests from Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica all appeared to agree that their

two-day meeting should work on the principle that the region should find its own solutions to its problems.

Independence should be sought from those foreign intrusions — notably by the United States and the Soviet bloc — which may see at the root of the three guerrilla wars which in the past five years have cost more than 100,000 lives and converted Central America into the area of fastest military growth in the world.

"We reject the notion that we should be the field of battle to resolve differences in other parts of the world," President Cerezo said.

Inside sources reported that there was still a long way to go before any significant breakthrough could be made on the more immediate issue discussed at the summit: the signing of the Contadora peace treaty, the deadline for which is June 6.

Not for the first time,

President Ortega of left-wing Nicaragua finds himself at loggerheads with the other four leaders, whose countries are all dependent on the US, on the key issue of arms control.

The only serious obstacle to the signing of the treaty formulated by the Contadora countries — Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela — is Nicaragua's refusal to commit itself to arms reduction.

President Ortega's argument is that it would leave his country of three million people even more vulnerable to a US invasion, a possibility considered a virtual certainty by the Sandinista Government.

In a separate development, the Presidents of El Salvador and Honduras signed a document on Saturday night ratifying a verbal agreement to take a century-old border dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration.



Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas, leader of the Liberal Party in Colombia (left), is favoured to win the presidential elections held yesterday. The other leading candidate is Señor Álvaro Gómez Hurtado of the Conservative Party (right). Señor Barco, aged 64, who had a

decisive victory in legislative elections in March, has not indicated how he would solve the pressing problems of high unemployment, unequal wealth and political violence. Diplomats expected Colombia to remain afflicted by guerrilla warfare and drug trafficking.

CIA bomb plot book upheld

From Alan Tomlinson, San José

A Costa Rican judge has dismissed a libel suit against two American journalists arising out of the published findings of their investigation into a bomb attack two years ago in which three other journalists died.

The action was brought by an American-born rancher alleged by the journalists to be an agent of the CIA. He was linked in their investigation to what they said was a plot by the agency and US-backed Nicaraguan Contras to plant the bomb at a news conference in the camp of Commander Eden Pastora, the dissident Contra leader.

The two-day hearing ended late on Friday night with Judge Jorge Chacón absolving the husband-and-wife freelance team of Tony Avirgan

and Martha Honey, who is a contributor to *The Times*.

To loud applause from the public gallery, Señor Chacón described the journalists' 84-page book about the bombing as a professional piece of investigative reporting.

Mr John Hull, the plaintiff — an American-born rancher alleged by the journalists to be an agent of the CIA. He was linked in their investigation to what they said was a plot by the agency and US-backed Nicaraguan Contras to plant the bomb at a news conference in the camp of Commander Eden Pastora, the dissident Contra leader.

He and the other 18 journalists injured in the bombing intend to file suits on Thursday in the US district court in Miami, seeking \$23 million (£15.3 million) in damages from Mr Hull and about 30 others they allege were linked

with the planning and execution of the attack.

Among those they are suing are leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the biggest of the Contra groups, a number of alleged CIA agents, and numerous American citizens who have been helping the Contra cause.

The journalists' American attorney, Mr Daniel Sheehan, said the action would involve as many as 200 witnesses.

"The evidence here was just an appetizer," he said. "It was just enough to demonstrate that there had been a serious investigation and that there was probable cause to believe that what was being said was true. We are in possession of much more evidence than that."

Parents angry over arrest of children

The campaign by M Charles Pasqua, Minister of the Interior, against terrorism and delinquency has meant more police patrols on Paris streets and a greater number of spot identity papers checks (Susan MacDonald writes).

But an incident last week, when several young people aged between 13 and 17 were arrested by police in Les Halles district and kept in police custody all night, has angered some of their parents.

The parents said that the police did not tell them that they were holding their children and they only found out through their own inquiries.

The giant shopping area of Les Halles is a favourite meeting place for young people, but has also become a main drug centre.

Paris uproar over praise for thesis sceptical of Nazi gas chambers

Paris (UPI) — An investigation will be held into how a thesis that claimed Nazi gas chambers may not have existed received a "well-done" mark by a doctoral board at the University of Nantes, the Government announced at the weekend.

M Alain Devaquet, the Minister for Research and Superior Education, said he was "profoundly indignant by any allegation tending to deny the existence of the gas chambers".

He said he had "asked that an administrative investigation be opened to verify the regularity of procedures in which this thesis was supported".

Despite overwhelming evidence that six million people, most of them Jews, died in Nazi gas chambers during the

Second World War, the thesis of M Henri Roques, an agricultural engineer who lives in Paris, claims they may not have existed.

M Roques received an honorary doctorate and his thesis a "well-done" mark by a board of professors representing the arts and literature department at the University of Nantes in June 1985.

On Saturday, French newspapers said those on that board were extreme-rightists who would have welcomed such a work.

The 371-page thesis was a literary work entitled *The Confessions of Kurt Gerstein. Comparative study on different versions. Critical examination.* In explaining the activities of Gerstein, a Nazi SS officer, M Roques casts doubt

on the existence of the gas chambers.

Asked about the existence of the gas chambers, M Roques replied: "I will not say yes or no, but I will tell you that there are good reasons to put them in doubt".

Asked about historical film showing naked people being driven to the gas chambers, he said: "We don't write history with film. The people were undressed. It was perhaps humiliating but it was not because they were undressed that we can conclude they were gassed".

He said the Cyclon B gas used by the Nazis could have been used for disinfecting clothing.

M Georges Sarre, a Socialist member of Parliament, said the incident soiled the name of the university.

Yelena Bonner in France on her way home

Paris (Reuters) — Mrs Yelena Bonner, wife of the Russian dissident, Mr Andrei Sakharov, arrived in France yesterday on the first stage of her journey home to the Soviet Union after medical treatment in the West.

She made no statement when she arrived from Boston with her daughter Tatiana Yankelevich and was whisked away by friends to a Paris hotel.

Mrs Bonner is expected to meet the French Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, today and President Mitterrand tomorrow, before she travels on to London for a meeting on Friday with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs Bonner will fly to Rome before returning to Moscow on June 2.

Macao gets final Lisbon governor

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Professor Joaquim Pinto Machado, probably the last Portuguese Governor of Macao, has left Lisbon to take up his post today.

The former member of the faculty of Medicine at the University of Oporto, was appointed by President Soares, whom he supported during this year's presidential campaign.

Professor Pinto Machado began his political career in 1969 when he was elected to the National Assembly, where he became a member of the Liberal wing. In 1974, he joined the Social Democrats, but left them in 1978. He was named secretary of state for higher education during the Socialist and Social Democrat coalition Government headed by Dr Soares in 1983.

The new governor has admitted he knows almost nothing about Macao, but he told the *Expresso* newspaper that this was not important because he was "going to learn a humble attitude and an open mind". He said he would follow the directives of the President and Government of Portugal.

Negotiations to return Macao — an enclave on the

Chinese mainland across from Hong Kong — to Chinese rule will begin at the end of June.

The Portuguese have been in Macao since 1557. In 1974, after the armed forces revolution in Portugal, the revolutionary Government offered Macao to China. Peking declined the offer and Macao was then declared "Chinese territory under Portuguese administration".

In 1985, during a visit to China by General Ramalho Eanes, the former Portuguese President, the Chinese Government announced that the two countries had agreed to begin negotiations on Macao.

The Chinese Ambassador in Lisbon said he expects no problems and foresees a 50-year transition period with dual economic systems in Macao.

Governor Pinto Machado will take little part in the negotiations, to be conducted by Senhor Rui Medina, Portugal's ambassador to the United Nations. The Chinese delegation will be headed by Mr Zhou Nan, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, who took part in negotiations with Britain over Hong Kong.

Supertanker hit in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuters) — An Iranian-chartered supertanker was taking on water rapidly yesterday after being hit by an Iraqi missile in the north of the Gulf, shipping sources said.

The 357,400-tonne Wind Enterprise was hit on Saturday about 35 miles south of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

There was no immediate word on the tanker's crew.

The sources said the tanker, managed by Marine Management of Oslo, had sent out a "Mayday" distress call saying: "Engine-room rapidly flooding. Need assistance urgently".

The vessel had been chartered by Iran for its oil export shuttle from Kharg to Sirri Island, in the southern Gulf, and out of the range of Iraqi jet aircraft.

"Now we must embark upon a second struggle," Mrs Aquino said, "to breathe life into a dead economy and give ending force to our newly won freedom."

A simultaneous rally by 6,000 pro-Marcos supporters was held across the city, observed by several hundred riot police, but it ended without incident at dusk.

His Lordship had no doubt that "existing law" there meant the law existing at the date of the award. Any other view would be unworkable.

Lord Justice Tucker said, at p262: "in mercantile references... it is an implied term of the contract that the arbitrator must decide the dispute according to the existing law of the country, and that every right and discretionary remedy given to a court of law can be exercised by him."

His Lordship had no doubt that "existing law" there meant the law existing at the date of the award. Any other view would be unworkable.

No one would suggest that the court should apply the law as it stood at the date of the arbitration agreement, ignoring any subsequent decisions of the court.

It followed that the arbitrator, too, was obliged to apply case law at the time of his award. That was what the parties must have intended by their submission.

Not was any distinction to be made between substantive or procedural law (the question of interest being a matter of procedure).

It was submitted for the charterers that if that view were correct section 19A would be otiose since arbitrators could, by

Law Report May 26 1986

Court of Appeal

Power to award interim interest

Food Corporation of India v Marustro Compania Naviera SA

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Nicholls

[Judgment given May 19]

An arbitrator, whose award was made after the provisions of section 19A of the Arbitration Act 1950, as inserted, had come into force on April 1, 1983, had power to award interest on a voluntary payment made by a party to the dispute while the arbitration was pending even though the arbitration agreement had been entered into and the voluntary payment had been made before the coming into force of the inserted section.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by Marustro Compania Naviera SA, of Panama, the owners of the vessel "Trade Fortitude", against the judgment of Mr Justice Leggatt on July 30, 1985 on a special case, whereby he held that the arbitrator, Mr Clifford Clark, had no power to award the owners interest on a payment made to them by the charterers, the Food Corporation of India, on April 13, 1982.

Mr Michael Collins for the owners; Mr Giles Caidin for the charterers.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that the arbitrator was appointed on March 18, 1976 to determine the owners' claim for demurrage against the charterers and a claim for interest on a sum paid by the charterers on April 13, 1982.

The arbitrator made a final award in favour of the owners for US\$66,630 and held, subject to the decision of the court on the hearing of a special case, that the owners were further entitled to interest on the charterers' previous voluntary payment.

The question of law for the opinion of the court was whether the arbitrator was empowered to award interest on sums paid prior to the date of the award, under section 19A of the Arbitration Act 1950, as inserted by section 15(6) of and Schedule 1 to the Arbitration Act 1982.

On the special case Mr Justice Leggatt held that the arbitrator

had no power to award interest on the sum paid by the charterers in April 1982.

The new section 19A provided: "(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the arbitrator or umpire may, if he thinks fit, award simple interest at such rate as he thinks fit (a) on any sum which is the subject of the reference but which is paid before the award, for such period ending not later than the date of the payment as he thinks fit..."

That provision came into force on April 1, 1983.

By section 15(2) a new section 35A was inserted into the Supreme Court Act 1981 empowering the High Court to award interest on payments made before judgment.

The argument before Mr Justice Leggatt turned on the question whether section 19A had retrospective effect on arbitration agreements made before April 1, 1983.

The question was not whether section 19A was by its terms or necessary implication retrospective, but "what was the term implied when the original arbitration agreement was made?"

If the implied term was that the arbitrator was to conduct the arbitration and have all such powers as he would have had in accordance with the law when the agreement was entered into in September 1974, then the answer to the question raised by the special case would depend on whether section 19A was retrospective.

But if the implied term was that the arbitration was to be conducted and the arbitrator was to have all such powers as he might have at the time of his award, it was immaterial whether section 19A was retrospective or not.

In other words it was not a question, as Mr Justice Leggatt thought, of implying a new term into an existing contract, but of ascertaining the true intention and effect of the existing contract.

In *Chandris v Isbrandtsen-Moller Co Incorporated* ([1951]

1 KB 240), the Court of Appeal held that an arbitrator's power to award interest derived directly from the submission to arbitration.

Lord Justice Tucker said, at p262: "in mercantile references... it is an implied term of the contract that the arbitrator must decide the dispute according to the existing law of the country, and that every right and discretionary remedy given to a court of law can be exercised by him."

His Lordship had no doubt that "existing law" there meant the law existing at the date of the award. Any other view would be unworkable.

No one would suggest that the court should apply the law as it stood at the date of the arbitration agreement, ignoring any subsequent decisions of the court.

It followed that the arbitrator, too, was obliged to apply case law at the time of his award. That was what the parties must have intended by their submission.

Not was any distinction to be made between substantive or procedural law (the question of interest being a matter of procedure).

It was submitted for the charterers that if that view were correct section 19A would be otiose since arbitrators could, by

analogy, apply section 35A of the Supreme Court Act 1981, as inserted.

He also argued that an arbitrator's power to award interest derived directly from the submission to arbitration.

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Court of Appeal

Damages exclude pension payments

Dews v National Coal Board

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Woolf

[Judgment given May 19]

In the calculation of damages for loss of earnings the amount of any contribution to a compulsory contributory pension scheme should be excluded.

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing an appeal by the National Coal Board against the judgment of Mr Justice Michael Davies, sitting at Sheffield on March 15, 1985, who had given judgment in favour of the plaintiff, Mr John Dews, for £55 together with interest, being damages for loss of earnings equal to the sum of the contributions to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme which the plaintiff would have been liable to make during a period when he was off work and receiving no pay as a result of injuries suffered at work.

Mr T.R.A. Morison, QC and Mr Nicholas Underhill for the NCB; Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Simon P. Grenfell for the plaintiff.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was a term of the plaintiff's employment that he should belong to the pension scheme. Under the rules he was obliged to make a weekly contribution.

The NCB was entitled to elect that the contribution should be made by deduction from the plaintiff's pay. The NCB was obliged to make a matching contribution. The plaintiff's contribution came out of his earnings and was made with his money, whereas that of the NCB was made from its own funds.

The court's task was to provide some logical dividing line between deductions which were to be added to take-home pay when calculating loss of earnings and those which were not.

The only binding authority was *British Transport Commission v Gourley* ([1956] AC 185) read in the light of *Parry v Cleaver* ([1970] AC 1), which decided that in the case of a Schedule D taxpayer the court looked to the gross loss of earnings and deducted the tax which would have been payable.

By parity of reasoning in the case of a Schedule E taxpayer the court looked to the loss of take-home pay.

The starting point was *Parry v Cleaver*. There Lord Reid had said, at p13, that two questions arose.

"First, what did the plaintiff lose as a result of the accident? What are the sums which he would have received but for the accident but which by reason of the accident he can no longer get?"

"Secondly, what are the sums which he did in fact receive as a result of the accident but which he would not have received if there had been no accident? And then the question arises whether the latter sums must be deducted from

India gives Kinnock top-level welcome fit for a Prime Minister

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labour Party, arrived in India yesterday at the beginning of a nine-day tour in which the Indian Government is treating him very much as the next Prime Minister of Britain.

Technically he is invited by the ruling Congress (I) Party, but his programme is being organized for the party by the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry, and he is being given virtually unlimited access to the senior figures of the Government.

He said, as he was welcomed at the VIP lounge in Delhi's new Indira Gandhi airport terminal, that he was here "to look, to listen and to learn, and to exchange ideas about British and Indian relations, and about the alliance for development between the North and South."

He was greeted by Mr Arjun Singh, the vice-president of the Congress Party, Mr Romesh Bhandari, until recently the Foreign Secretary but now the head of a party foreign policy group, and Mr Nigel Broomfield, the acting British High Commissioner.

When he said that he wished he had 10 weeks to stay

in India, Mr Arjun Singh replied: "Even that would be insufficient."

Mr Kinnock immediately commented on two of the subjects that are likely to dominate his discussions with the Indians. On South Africa, he emphasized his support for a programme of comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime within the Commonwealth.

"We believe that the isolation of South Africa is the only realistic basis for a non-violent solution," he said. This is very much in sympathy with the views of the Government of Mr Gandhi.

When asked about terrorism, he replied that "civilized people can only have one view on terrorism". But the Indians will find that the civil libertarian wing of his party will not permit him to offer much in the way of legislation aimed at curbing Sikh extremists in Britain, which has been a constant cause of irritation in British-Indian relations.

The Labour Leader, who is accompanied by Mrs Glenys Kinnock, his wife, spent the day resting before meeting the High Commission staff.

Today he will lay a wreath

at the funeral site of Mahatma Gandhi.

During the next few days he will have two meetings with Mr Gandhi, and will also meet the ministers in charge of finance, foreign affairs and education.

He will pay formal calls on the President and Vice-President, and will meet a number of Congress leaders of a previous generation, all of whom had close ties with the British Labour Party.

At the end of the week Mr Kinnock will visit Ahmedabad, which used to be called the Manchester of India. He is keen to be in touch with the Patel community, Gujaratis who dominated immigration to East Africa and, with the Sikhs from Punjab, to Britain.

CHANDIGARH: Five people, including two Sikh gunmen, were killed in renewed violence in Punjab as pressure grew on Mr Rajiv Gandhi to send the Army to the northern state to tackle Sikh extremists (Reuters reports).

The deaths raised the toll in Punjab this month to 79 and increased fears of a flight to other parts of India by Hindus, who form 40 per cent of the state's 18 million people.



Mr Bob Hawke, who is on an overseas tour, being welcomed by Vice-President Salvador Laurel of the Philippines and his daughter, Estela, in Manila yesterday.

Economic gloom in Australia

Union pact sought to cure Labor ills

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Australian economic policy is perhaps not surprisingly, undergoing a fundamental reappraisal after last week's warning by Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, that unless a disastrous trade deficit is reversed it could become a banana republic.

At the same time, the Government has been made to look unusually rattled by the episode which has shown the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, to be at odds with the man who in happier times he described as the world's greatest treasurer, and who is certainly the most important government member after the Prime Minister.

The Labor leadership has responded to the latest disappointing trade figures with a formula which in the past has served it well in dealing with economic difficulties: a top-level meeting with business and union leaders.

This meeting has been scheduled for June 3, and Mr Keating has said it will go right back to basics. In the sudden atmosphere of emergency created by his remarks, all sides will be under pressure to make proposals for a new consensus.

The basis of economic policy since Mr Hawke came to power in 1983 has been the accord between the Govern-

ment and the unions on wages and prices, which was extended for two years last year when the unions agreed to discount the national wage award of 4.5 per cent by 2 per cent in return for tax cuts to be introduced in September.

Mr Keating has already indicated that the tax cuts will be delayed, and is seeking other sacrifices from the ACTU, Australia's equivalent of the TUC and Mr Hawke's original power base.

The unions, which have benefited from a slowing of inflation, have indicated that they will consider concessions in return for commitments by the business community to increase investment in manufacturing industry.

But the high expectations raised over the summit contain an inherent risk for Mr Hawke. There are signs that a recession is coming, and living standards are actually expected to drop this year.

The Government's standing in the opinion polls has taken a sudden dip, and it is neck and neck with the coalition of the Liberal and National parties for the first time since the 1983 victory.

The last thing Labor needs now is trouble between Mr Hawke and Mr Keating, who is often tipped as his successor

Jaffna call for end to army push

Colombo (Reuters) - Citizens' committees in Jaffna, stronghold of Tamil separatist guerrillas, yesterday appealed to President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka to stop a military offensive that they say has already killed 90 civilians.

"The offensive has been the most inhuman and brutal of all army attacks," the co-ordinating committee of 40 citizens' committees in Jaffna said.

Military spokesmen said the six-day "turnaround of troops" operation, to clear roads and secure bases, ended successfully on Friday.

Thirty rebels, two soldiers and a civilian had been killed, according to officials, who denied residents' reports of bombing raids on Jaffna. Villagers killed: Twenty-nine Sinhalese were killed by Tamil guerrillas in five villages in the Eastern Province at the weekend (Vijitha Yapa writes).

On Friday nine Sinhalese died and nine were injured when about 40 guerrillas attacked three villages in the Trincomalee district.

On Saturday a family was killed and three people injured, and yesterday 19 people were killed and 20 injured.

Many of the villagers had fled last year under threat of attack but had returned. The attacks are thought to be in retaliation for the army operation at Jaffna.

Sikh fined in airliner crash case

From John Best, Ottawa

A Sikh arrested last year, in connection with the Air India crash in June off the Irish coast, has been fined \$20,000 (£1,000) for illegally possessing 12.5 ounces of dynamite and a revolver.

Indarjit Singh Reyal, an electrician and prominent member of the Sikh community of Duncan, British Columbia, where the case was heard, pleaded guilty to the charges last month after a lengthy preliminary hearing. A number of more serious charges were dismissed.

Mr Reyal was arrested last November by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police task force investigating the crash on June 23, in which 329 people died, and the explosion the same day at Tokyo's Narita airport, in which two baggage handlers were killed.

The Air India jet was en route to Delhi from Montreal, via London. The crash is thought to have been caused by a bomb. At Narita a bomb went off in luggage from a Canadian Pacific Airline jet just in from Vancouver.

The RCMP believes that both bombs were planted by Canadian-based extremists campaigning for a Sikh state of Khalistan in Punjab, but has had trouble putting enough evidence together.

Ershad keeps familiar faces in the Cabinet

From Ahmed Fazi, Dhaka

President Ershad yesterday formed a new Cabinet, appointing 17 new ministers, five state ministers and three deputy ministers from among the pro-government parliamentary members elected in the May 7 polls.

He kept on the eight ministers of the old Cabinet, including those in the key ministries of the Interior, Home Affairs (security) and Agriculture.

The President retained Defence and Establishment while also taking over Health and Population Control.

Those sworn into office at the presidential palace were former ministers who had resigned in March to qualify as election candidates for the government-backed Jatiyo Party.

Those who retained their old portfolios were: Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Foreign Affairs; Dr M. A. Matin, Education; Moudud Ahmed, Communications; and Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Commerce.

The only change of portfolio was that of General Shamsul Huq, from Health to Planning.

General Ershad said the new Cabinet was an interim one and would function until Parliament was called into session in July.

The Cabinet is: Defence, Establishment, Health and Population Control, President Ershad; Ports and Shipping, Inland Water Transport, and Navy Chief of Staff, Admiral Sultan Ahmed; Industries, Air Force Chief of Staff, Vice-

Marshal Sultan Mahmud; Post and Telecommunications, Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury; Commerce, Moudud Ahmed; Law and Justice, A. K. M. Nurul Islam; Relief and Rehabilitation, Gen. Abdul Mannan Siddiqui; Planning, Gen. Shamsul Huq; Home Affairs, Moudud Ahmed; Agriculture, Gen. M. A. Matin; Home Affairs, Gen. Mahmudul Hassan; Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Vice-Marshal K. M. Asimul Islam; Commerce, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Religious Affairs, Shamsul Huq; Education, M. A. Matin; Labour and Manpower, M. Khorshed Ali; Information, Gen. Moudud Hossain; Justice and Textiles, M.A. Sattar; Land Administration, Land Reforms, A. K. M. Moyeedul Islam; Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control, Anisul Islam Mahmud; Fisheries and Livestock, Sirajul Hossain Khan; Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, Rabia Bhuiyan; Youth and Sports, Zafar Khan Choudhury; Energy and Mineral Resources, Anwar Hossain; Foreign Affairs, Humayun Rasheed Choudhury; Works, Salahuddin Kader Choudhury; Ministers of State: Defence, Civil Aviation and Tourism, Saifuddin Gani Swapan; Communications, Sami Gupta; Information, Anwar Zaid; Energy and Mineral Resources, Lt-Col. Zafar Imam; Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Moudud Ahmed; Deputy ministers: Youth and Sports, Sheikh Shahidul Islam; Education, Ziauddin Ahmed Bablu; and Industries, Mesbahuddin Ahmed Bablu.

Dhaka amnesty offer

Dhaka - President Ershad of Bangladesh has decided against a military solution of the secessionist "Shanti Bahini" guerrilla movement in the country's south-eastern jungles and is trying instead to win over the tribesmen with a month-long general amnesty (Our Correspondent writes).

The amnesty was announced over the state radio and television at the weekend.

Government officials in the troubled Chittagong Hills have spread the word that free land and cash grants will be given to guerrillas surrendering before June 25.

Interior Ministry sources estimate that some 4,000 guerrillas are still holding out in the hills bordering the Indian state of Tripura and Burma. Over 2,000 had surrendered in an earlier amnesty in 1985.

Funnily enough, we've found that Morecambe offers more in winter.

Summer may attract the holiday-makers in droves, but it's in winter that scores of Gas people stay there for warmth.

'Where on earth are they?' you may ask.



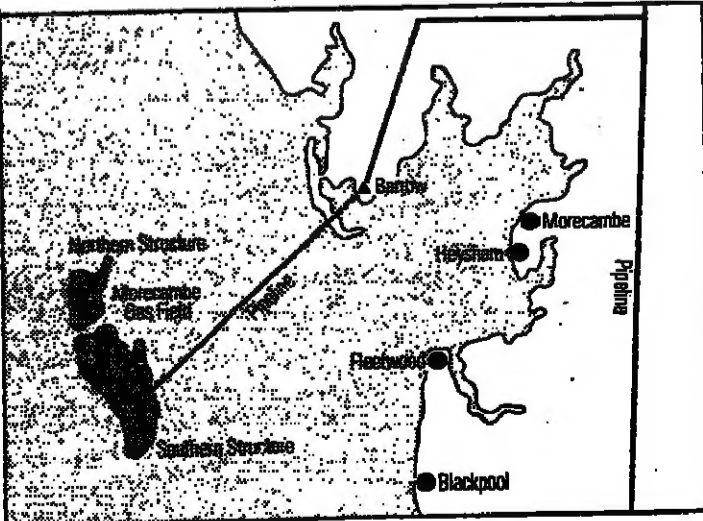
The answer lies 33 miles out in the Irish Sea on the Morecambe Gas Field. A field the size of Sheffield which helps supply the extra gas you need to see you through the winter.

But what makes Morecambe more remarkable is that it's one of the first gas fields in Europe to use 'slant drilling'. A clever technique which allows the wells to reach out further from each platform, so extracting gas from a larger area.

In fact, there's enough gas down there to supply Greater Manchester and the whole of Merseyside for the next 40 years.

It will, of course, be used to benefit the rest of the country as well. That should be more than enough to warm the cockles of everybody's heart.

British Gas
ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS



SPECTRUM

Charges against the fat cats

The Bar faces changes that threaten its very future. As its members rally in London, Frances Gibb looks at the evidence in the case for reform

Today barristers from all over England and Wales will put aside wigs and gowns and gather for the first social conference in their history. For such an individualistic, private profession, it is an unprecedented get-together and a sign of the Bar's slow but steady emergence over recent months from its cocooned and cosy existence.

It takes place at a critical time. As a recent report from a group of barristers under Lord Rawlinson, former Conservative Attorney-General, put it, the Bar now faces a challenge which threatens its "very existence".

There is a vociferous lobby which favours a radical overhaul of the legal profession and the restrictive practices which distinguish solicitors and barristers. It envisages a Bar cut to half its present size, which would still in practice undertake the weightier litigation but which would rub shoulders with solicitors for all other advocacy.

Such moves by solicitors wanting equal rights with barristers in the courts are not just paper proposals: already there has been a small relaxation of the rules giving solicitors a foot in the door of the High Court, and they are pressing for the jewel in the crown of advocacy work, the Crown Court.

There is pressure as well from government officials for reform: lawyers and judges. Lord Hailsham said recently, would have to rethink traditional practices and adopt new working procedures to revitalize the profession. A number of such new working practices are now on the table in current talks with government officials on pay rises for legal aid work.



And, not least, there has been pressure in the past 18 months from the rank-and-file of the profession, which led to an overhaul of the Bar Council when a group of reforming barristers, the so-called "Wild Bunch", secured a slate of seats. They wanted a more active, aggressive, publicly-aware leadership; a governing body more democratically elected and representative of the young provincial Bar and not just the high-earning QCs, the "fat cats"; and they wanted leaders ready to fight for more money from the Government in the battle for publicly-funded legal aid work.

The face of the profession is now very different from ten years ago. There has been massive growth: the number of barristers in private

Survival may mean a smaller, more cost effective Bar

practice has risen from 3,730 in 1975 to 4,203 in 1984, of which the provincial Bar has remained constant at just under 30 per cent.

And the predictions are that growth will continue, although by how much will depend crucially on government funding of the legal aid scheme. That scheme and the consequent huge expansion in criminal work is the main factor behind the burgeoning Bar in recent years.

Somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 practitioners, in both London and the

provinces, are materially dependent on criminal work — about one half of the whole practising Bar.

Growth has brought a crisis of accommodation, particularly in London, where barristers have to find seats in chambers in and close to the Inns of Court. There is now serious overcrowding with young barristers often sharing small rooms and desks; many of the buildings are old and in need of repair and quite unsuited to a modern barrister's needs, which even in that most antiquated of professions, now embrace new technology.

So the profession is being forced to look for accommodation outside the hallowed portals of the Inns, which so far only few — notably Lord Gifford QC with his set in Covent

Garden — have ventured beyond. At the same time, the four Inns are slowly but inevitably moving away from the present subsidies towards a full economic rent.

All this has brought a very different attitude, an awareness of the need to respond and relate to the outside world. Perhaps the Bar was always prepared to update its working practices, but outside pressures have added a cutting edge to its self-scrutiny and brought it into the open. It is also keen to be seen forcing the pace of change: a number of reforms now in the pipeline to streamline the legal profession by using one lawyer instead of two have come from the Bar.

And from being one of the most hidden of professions, it has acquired a high public profile: this year it appointed public relations consultants, is considering allowing some advertising by chambers and it has brought in management consultants to look at its structure.

By next year, its new shape will have taken more visible form. There are plans to overhaul the governing bodies of the Bar, to turn it into a single, barristers-only (no judges), tough and more representative body that is prepared to adopt a trades-union role on behalf of its members, and to tackle the Government and other organizations on such issues as legal aid fees. In the wake of the recent High Court action against the Lord Chancellor, such a body is now thought essential for the profession's survival.

Other problems remain. Despite a greater social mix, the Bar is still mainly middle, middle and upper class and now struggling to attract the best recruits. More and more, these are turning to the solicitors' branch, for despite various scholarships, the Bar still means real hardship for several years. Yet only Lord Gifford QC offers pupil barristers a wage and paid holiday.

Future survival may require better pay and conditions; it may also mean a smaller, more cost-effective Bar, whether brought about by the profession itself or forced by government constraints on legal aid. Either way, the profession is set for change. It is clearly marshalling its defences; but there is no doubt it has come down off the ramparts to do so.

A gentlemanly hanging party



One of the chosen: Ralph Brown with his sculpture, "Vale"

For 100 years the Royal Academy has picked its summer show the same way. Simon Tait looked behind the scenes

In his painting "The Council of the Royal Academy Selecting the Summer Exhibition", Charles Cope showed Lord Leighton and others in top hats and frock coats seated in a semi-circle while porters pass paintings in front of them, resting them on a massive reinforced stool. Behind is a screen, keeping onlookers from this secret procedure.

It was painted in 1876, and 100 years later the scene is the same, even to the stool. In front of the chairman of the Selection Committee is a table with two wands on it, one with a brass D at the end, the other with a brass X. The X means "no", D is no better than what Sam Goldwyn called a "definite maybe" — it is left for the Hanging Committee to decide.

All committee members are Academicians or Associate RAs and their chairman for 1986 is John Ward. "It is three weeks of very hard work", he says over eleven years of the traditional beef tea with the other eminent artists of his committee. "It's a great honour. I don't know if you could say we enjoy it."

And while the colours of their painterly garb may clash, these days the councilors rarely strike discord among themselves. "It's become surprisingly harmonious since the last time I sat", says Paul Hogarth, returning six years after his first appearance before the stool. "It's very gentlemanly."

The 80 Academicians themselves have an automatic right to hang up to six pictures in the Summer Exhibition, but they will account for only about 380 to 400 of the 1,200 on show when this year's show opens on May 31. In the meantime, 12,500 works have to pass before the Selection Committee in the same ritual enacted by the founding president, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had a struggle to find 34 painters worth exhibiting.

Pictures rarely rest on the famous stool for more than a second. "It's so quick I have to keep a close watch on the chairman's eyes for whether it's yes or no", says Victoria Reynolds, the porter who holds the paintings on the stool and chalks the verdict on the back. In fact it is so quick that the magic wands are not bothered with.

"Wasn't it Delacroix who said that if you are on the fourth floor and a man falls

past your window, if you can't draw a recognizable sketch by the time he reaches the ground you have not right to call yourself an artist?" asks Hogarth over beef tea. There used to have to be a vote for accepted paintings. Now if one of the committee likes a piece it usually gets through with a D. With the pieces picked, the Selection Committee becomes the Hanging Committee, who will probably put a quarter of the Ds on the wall.

Hogarth is right: there is little discord. "We don't want that", says a member about one painting. "Well, I might", says another. "What is it, anyway?" asks a third. "Someone having a bath." "OK", D, chalks Victoria Reynolds.

In one small gallery, hundreds of pieces of sculpture have been crammed in and Ivor Roberts-Jones, one of the sculpture selectors, has mislaid his walking stick in the melee he is afraid he may have selected it. It turns up later in a broom cupboard. "Just look at it all! There seem to be a lot of HRHs this year" (portraits of, rather than sculptures by). "We could start by X-ing those."

Elsewhere Sir Philip Powell is scribbling an elegant D on an architectural label. "What does D stand for anyway?" he asks. "Doubtful", says Leonard Manasseh, co-selector for architecture.

But selecting architectural drawings is peculiarly difficult. "We are having to choose what might be good drawings of a rotten building", Manasseh says. "Or possibly bad drawings of good pieces of architecture", adds Sir Philip. "There seem to be a great many this year" (portraits of, rather than sculptures by). "We could start by X-ing those."

In fact sales have become increasingly important. Last year record 4,119 works were bought for a total of £814,514. Three years ago the Academy was seriously looking for sponsors to underwrite a possible loss for the Summer Exhibition, according to the RA's Secretary, Piers Rodgers. "Now we're in the position of thinking about it paying for capital investments."

Because it was such a success last year — artistically as well as financially — Ward decided to ask last year's chairman, Norman Adams, to join them for the hanging. "This is a unique opportunity for an artist", says Adams. "Nowhere else could the hanging of an exhibition be left entirely to artists instead of art dealers."

The Summer Exhibition opens on Saturday, and runs until August 24.

THE MAN WHO CHALLENGED THE LORD CHANCELLOR

In its present turmoil, the Bar has been blessed with probably the first leaders ever prepared to don a snook cap for its members and cock a snook at the establishment.

On the face of it, Robert Alexander QC did not look like the man the young Bar last year was clamouring for. They wanted a leader who would fight for the 2,000-3,000 members who were bitter, angry and demoralized over the low level of legal aid fees; and who would stand up to the Government, without a thought for promotion to the bench.

As one of the most-sought after silks at the Bar, one of the so-called fat cats from towards the top of the small high-earning league of barristers who may gross £400,000 a year before tax and expenses, he did not seem to fit the bill.

But Alexander, 49, who has completed just nine months as Bar chairman, has taken up the cause of the criminal Bar with a fervour few would have matched. He will undoubtedly go down in history as the man who led the Bar when it took Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor and head of the judiciary, to court over his routine

operating of 5 per cent for legal aid fees.

And it was ironically his very reputation as a highly-successful QC that enabled him — and the Bar — to stick his neck out. Others might not have had the nerve, and even government officials on the receiving end did not believe, until the very last minute, that he would follow it through.

Born in Stoke-on-Trent, where his father owned a filling station and garage, he has reached the top of the

He will muster every skill to fight the challengers off

Bar with neither family connections nor private income. He took a 2.1 at King's College, Cambridge, a Harmsworth Scholarship from the Middle Temple, and after joining the Western circuit was spotted by Lord Roskill, then chairman of Hampshire quarter sessions, who became his friend and mentor.

He has built up his experience in public law and commercial work, and

risen to public prominence with such briefs as representing the Prime Minister against the civil service unions' 1984 challenge to her decision to outlaw unions at GCHQ; BP in the 1977 taxation-busting case; the Greater London Council in the 1981 "fares fare" case and the environment secretary last year against the county councils over rate-capping.

He also represented the British Government at the European Court in Strasbourg twice last year, including the nationalization compensation case brought by six groups of shipbuilding and engineering companies.

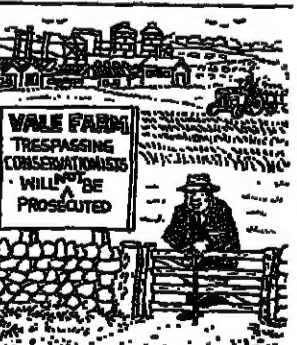
An intense supporter of the English legal system and of its role for the Bar, he is admirably suited to the new, general secretary-like role that the profession increasingly wants. Although in private he deplores over-manning and supports moves to strip away some of the traditional practices where two lawyers do a job that one could do, he is a passionate advocate of the two branch profession; and in the face of the current challenges to that system, will muster every skill at his disposal to fight the challengers off.



Robert Alexander, QC: leading the fight for change

Growing friendship

Conservationists and farmers are at last joining forces in a campaign to be launched next week



is a fairly modest exercise is that the organization and promotion has been entrusted to the Ministry's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service (ADAS). Until recently this body was considered to have no role other than to tell farmers how to "improve" their farms in the interests of ever greater productivity.

ADAS would deny that this has ever been its sole purpose and would say that it has never advocated destructive practices such as chopping down trees, ripping out hedges or draining historic water meadows to grow more grain. But for environmental bodies such as the Nature Conservancy Council and the Council for the Protection of Rural England, its very name has been synonymous with all the most unsightly and destructive farming changes.

The change of heart began a year or two ago when, for the first time, the European Commission started talking about

conservation being one of the objectives of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy and suggesting that it was time to start paying farmers for doing things other than just produce more food. This effectively undermined the Ministry's insistence until then that it had no power to make grants for conservation, but it was still slow to act.

Ironically the Ministry's conversion, accompanied by a distinct change of attitudes within the industry, has coincided with the prospect of the most acute agricultural recession since the Second World War. Faced with a squeeze on prices, declining profits and possible artificial restraints on production, farmers' enthusiasm for conservation may have to take second place.

Dairy farmers with established quotas, particularly in the rich grasslands of the West Country, should not find things too difficult. Arable farmers in the East Anglian corn belt should also be able to survive relatively unscathed, but there is a distinct possibility that those farming marginal land with poor soil could find themselves out of business.

To imagine that abandoned land will revert to its "natural" state and become an environmental treasure house is a complete fallacy. It will simply become rough unsightly scrub, with little wildlife interest and no amenity or recreational value at all. Conservation costs money.

The English landscape is overwhelmingly a man-made landscape, the product of centuries of farming. The great dilemma is how to reduce spending on agriculture and at the same time enable farmers to continue making a living, and no one has yet produced a convincing solution.

John Young

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 4 Without end (7)
 8 Skulk (5)
 9 Theoretical (7)
 10 Of area (8)
 11 Olostin (4)
 13 Lord's Prayer (11)
 17 Porridge corn (4)
 19 Missing person (8)
 21 Tycoon (7)
 23 Senseless (5)
 25 Poem with refrain (7)
 28 Bumpkin (5)

DOWN

1 Crestalls (6)
 2 Leather strip (5)
 3 Holy (8)
 5 N France palace (13)
 5 Headquarters (4)
 6 Wine harvest (7)
 7 Slacken (6)
 8 Sharp temper (8)

14 Antibody stimulator (7)
 15 Roof window (6)
 16 Revolve (6)
 18 Show gratitude (5)
 20 Rescue (4)
 22 Revolve (6)
 24 Revolve (6)

SOLUTION TO SATURDAY'S CONCISE JUMBO
ACROSS: 1 St Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla 16 Reticia 17 Mexico 18 Luxuriant 19 Sacrifice 20 Ashes 21 Endow 22 Oats 23 Rille 24 Extricate 25 Sportsman 26 Offuscated 27 Envious 28 Deicide 29 Sinner 30 Miscellaneous 31 Gandalf 32 Punishing 33 Editorial 34 All song 35 Boilers 36 Appetence 37 Explosion 38 Ill time 39 Discriminates 40 Thing 51 Oblige 52 Marshall 53 Take shelter 54 Nano second 55 Nephology 56 Cocoa 58 Recap 59 Purg 60 Epoch 61 Barometer 62 Gouty 63 Anguish 64 Pains 65 Cams! boat 66 Roster 67 Honours 68 Honouring 69 Ambrosia 70 Mes- sies 71 Prelude 72 L'apre-midi-d'un haine
DOWN: 2 Topical 3 Hairiness 4 Imagine 5 Temperament 6 Pasta 7 Edith Cavell 8 Non intervention 9 Verger 10 Solid 11 Next world 12 Upstairs 13 Last need 14 Anti-aircraft gun 15 Grass roots 16 Rhyme 17 Fast style 18 Jocosity 19 Financial 20 Army is- sue 21 Cam! boat 22 Roster 23 Gouty 24 Honours 25 Ambrosia 26 Mes- sies 27 Prelude 28 L'apre-midi-d'un haine 29 Sinner 30 Miscellaneous 31 Gandalf 32 Punishing 33 Editorial 34 All song 35 Boilers 36 Appetence 37 Explosion 38 Ill time 39 Discriminates 40 Thing 51 Oblige 52 Marshall 53 Take shelter 54 Nano second 55 Nephology 56 Cocoa 58 Recap 59 Purg 60 Epoch 61 Barometer 62 Gouty 63 Anguish 64 Pains 65 Cams! boat 66 Roster 67 Honours 68 Honouring 69 Ambrosia 70 Mes- sies 71 Prelude 72 L'apre-midi-d'un haine

MONDAY PAGE

Marisa Berenson squares her padded shoulders, sets her determined chin, and talks to Val Hennessy about image

Serious about star spangles

Marisa Berenson, famous for being famous, is the one American who got away this summer. "London here I come," she said, resolutely squaring her shoulders as she climbed into Concorde and ignored all those namby-pamby New Yorkers whingeing about bombs and terrorist reprisals. Berenson insists that she'd never let little things like Gadafi stand in the way of her career, particularly when there's vital work to be done like launching Enrico Coveri's exclusive fashion boutique in New Bond Street.

"What truly feminine woman could possibly resist Enrico's chic and wonderful clothes?" enthuses Berenson, wrapping her wet-look lips round a filter tip and gazing at rails a-dangle with samples of Enrico's prolific genius. The air smells of fresh carpet. There are velvet suede skirts and jackets and gaudy dye-splashed frocks, and brush baggy sweaters with diamanté motifs across the front. There are swimsuits scattered with sequins, bikinis scattered with sequins, and a particularly eye-catching sequin-encrusted evening jacket costing £1,899 which rattles with every heave of the bosom.

Berenson explains that Enrico is big on sequins. He is also big on shoulder pads. He even puts them into his one-piece swimsuits. His creativity knows no limits.

In fact, even as we speak 34-year-old Enrico, who has been flapping about in the background and who looks the sort of man who'd drop dead at the sight of a polyester pinafore dress, begins creatively arranging 340 white rosebuds in glass bowls. A team of bulky-shouldered women scampers about with coat hangers, some spindly gilt chairs are delivered, crates of champagne arrive. Berenson leads me into Enrico's private office so that we can talk, unhindered, about her.

"A certain image of me as a party-going jet-setting fortune-hunter was created by the press who nicknamed me 'Butterfly' Berenson in the 1960s. It has been haunting me for 20 years," she begins, pausing to swallow two pills which, she explains, are homeopathic remedies for various food allergies that afflict her.

"I am a serious person. I work very hard. It is true that I like clothes but what woman doesn't? I spend a lot of money on them and I keep the designer stuff stored away in trunks at my home in New York. I give some away to the poor but mostly I hang on to things because I figured it would be a good plan to donate it all to a museum for a fashion retrospective in years to come. You see, I think that being a woman is fun, and that looking beautiful is an important part of being a woman."

It is also true, she says, running her sun-tanned and exquisitely manicured fingers through her glossily coiffed curls, that her name has been linked with certain millionaires and movie stars, not to mention John Travolta, but her work always has priority. "Modeling and acting are my chief preoccupation apart from my eight-year-old daughter Starline Melody — I gave her two names just in case she thought Starline was a bit over the top."

"I have always worked very hard. I was one of the few who heaved it this month and flew to Cannes for the film festival. I saw it as my professional duty to be there. I was appearing in *A Certain Desire* in which I play a mother with a mentally disturbed, sexually frustrated daughter. It is a demanding part and gives me a wonderful opportunity to show some more facets of my acting ability. Basically the movie is a love story. It is very beautifully done, without the compulsory steamy sex scene."

Not that she's against steamy sex scenes. Heck no. But she is not the kind of actress who will take her clothes off merely to pander to the prurient. She detests vulgarity. She also detests women who let themselves go after the first flush of youth. "A woman has to be very careful about what she eats. I eat no meat, no dairy food, no sugar, no salt, no alcohol. I stick very strictly to vegetables, grains, fish and fruit and I work out at both of my homes in New York and Paris."

Ask Berenson whether it is true that three years ago she flew (return) from New York to Paris to spend



Marisa's meals: "A woman has to be careful what she eats — no meat, no dairy foods, no sugar, no salt"

one hour consulting with her dressmaker and she swears it is a dastardly lie. OK, she was born wealthy, and OK, she does happen to be the granddaughter of the grande dame of haute couture, Elsa Schiaparelli, but she wasn't born stupid. No way.

Ask Berenson her age and with a smile as bright as a five-watt light bulb she replies, "I don't mention my age". Ask her about the men in her life and she grins gleaming teeth and says, "I don't care for personal questions. I would like to say that I have never depended on anybody except myself. There is no reason why a woman can't be interesting and intelligent, have a successful career and still remain feminine and attractive to men."

Here she breaks off with a shriek, having scorched Enrico's new desk

with a nonchalant cigarette butt. The smell of burning leather mingles with the aroma of fresh carpet. Berenson, once described as "the world's most exciting woman to photograph" nips out for an ash-tray. Fortunately, Enrico is on hand to prevent a crisis. The two of them converse in rapid Italian and French while, in the boutique beyond, the video screen flickers.

Gangs of Enrico-clad models with wiggling bottoms and puffy lips stomp up and down the catwalk dragged by sequins and pepped up by disco music. One has a black tote bag on her head, another looks as if she is wrapped in a tablecloth.

Enrico, wearing a courtier cardigan and flashy shoes, discloses that for the launch, Berenson, once

voted "the world's best dressed woman for consistent elegance" will be wearing a plunging leotard covered with black sequins teamed with a black-sequined sarong skirt knotted round her hips. Such an ensemble sells for around £1,000.

Fashionable socialites and snappy dressers are already beating paths to his doors in Milan, Florence, Bologna, Antwerp, Venice and Rome to name but six of his 3,500 sales points. All the world is waiting for the sunrise and Enrico's sequins and shoulder pads. Berenson will be his guest at the imminent openings of his new boutiques in Dallas and Tokyo. She is, he says, a wonderful, kind friend with an instinct for fashion. Naturally he gives her special discounts and sample garments. She can model Enrico garments like they have never been modelled before.

Watch out: it's women only

A distressing number of invitations have come my way marked "women only". They press me to listen to female writers read their work aloud and pay attention to female analysts discussing "women's issues".

As I lob them towards the waste-paper basket, I wonder what's wrong with these people: do they consider that what they are offering isn't good enough for men? And wouldn't they be the first to object if they went to someone's house for dinner and, after the pudding, were required to leave the male guests at table to linger over their port?

I can't see any objections to that: responding to your boss's frantic signals to tear yourself away from the gentlemen. You can bet your life that in the sort of household where this is common practice, the men-only, after-dinner conversation is not going to be either thrillingly indiscreet or admirably erudite. It is going to be dirty jokes, tales of minor commercial battles, and accounts of great sporting moments. You are better off joining the ladies to delve deeply into the real stuff of life, like Miss Ferguson's wedding dress and common gynaecological mishaps.

The real complaint that women have against sexual segregation is that it is enforced. Give us the chance to eat lukewarm nursery food in staid clubs in St James's and few of us will jump at it. Men are less sensitive. Not one of them would sulk at being excluded from a women-only workshop or a Tupperware party.

The one place where the separation of the sexes is thoroughly annoying is at work, where a profession seen as a woman's place provides an excuse for low pay, low status and invisibility in the promotion stakes. An inelegant term for this state of affairs is "polyester ghetto" and its latest recruit is the public relations industry which, as more women join it, is suffering from declining pay and image.

It is easy to imagine what is happening there: a woman is made public relations director of a company and given an office and a secretary. But the real work is done by a man — his title could be chief execu-



PENNY PERRICK

tive for corporate strategies — and he is the one who gets to see the important clients. All that is left for his female colleague to do is placate disgruntled customers and send out press releases.

I think that this is more invidious than the traditional way of putting women in their place, which is to refer to them in terms of their appearance or their relationship to others. The other day, an article about Gro Brundtland, the new prime minister of Norway, described her as "chubby and blue-eyed". Well, so is Edward Heath but when he was prime minister far less kindly adjectives were applied to his person.

Hospitalities have broken out in all the wrong places. It is a waste of women's creative energy for them to bristlingly exclude men from things they wouldn't be seen dead at anyway. Much better to work out ways of sharing the best of everything with them. We have nothing to lose but our polyester.

I keep on coming across evidence that in grim times, people retreat into worries they didn't know they had.

I have just read an article about the queries answered by Eppie Lederer who, under the name Ann Landers, is *Agony Auntie* to an estimated 85 million readers throughout America. Fifteen thousand of them wrote to ask her how to hang lavatory-paper. I can't quite see what their problem is. You just buy a lavatory-paper holder, fix it to the wall and you're in business. Unless, like a very chic friend of mine, you keep the roll of Andrex in a beautiful mother-of-pearl dish.

All in the family way

Our seven-year-old daughter had no intention of missing out on the birth of our third child. "We'll all be there, won't we?" she said, months before the event. There was no doubt in her mind that it was what she wanted, and her brother, aged four, was equally insistent.

It was at that point, five months into the pregnancy, that Dawn and I suddenly thought: "Well, why not? Why shouldn't they be there to see our baby being born?" Birth, after all, is a natural occurrence in family life, and there has to be something wrong with the idea that, like death, it is something from which children must be sheltered.

That, at least, is how it seemed to us. And so, three months ago, we were all there when Jack was born. Looking back at it now, we are even more convinced that we were right. Some people, however, are less sure.

Most of the questions we were asked after the birth reflected the view that children are likely to be harmed by such an experience; few people said anything to suggest that their lives might actually be enriched.

It was so exciting. It was brilliant.

"You must have worried yourselves sick about how they would react to all the blood and to the sight of their mother in great pain — particularly the four-year-old," was a typical comment. Other people said, in various ways: "Weren't you afraid it would cause psychological damage to children of that age?"

The truth is that we did not agonize over such things. The only real worry we had was whether something might happen to prevent them from being present. Had we had any fears, they would have been laid to rest by two comments they made shortly afterwards, having watched another birth on television.

Emilia, the seven-year-old, said: "I wish Jack was being born tomorrow so we could go through it all again. It was so exciting. It was brilliant." In its way, the reaction of Patrick, three years her junior, was even more eloquent. With the tears trickling down his cheeks, he said: "I cried when Jack was born, too. I was so happy."

We would not dream of

FIRST PERSON

John Carey



Joyce MacDonald

advocating "family births" for everyone: our circumstances, we know, were very different to those of many other families. For a start, childbirth in itself held no horrors for us: both previous occasions had been happy experiences, despite some complications during the first labour.

Even more important was the fact that the original idea came not from us but from the children. After that initial, "We'll all be there, won't we?", they continued to press the point at regular intervals; since it was obviously more than a passing childish whim, we set about doing our best to prepare them for it properly.

We included them in as much of the antenatal care as possible — clinic visits, scans, blood tests — and we also tried to explain, in terms they could understand, precisely what having a baby was all about.

From the start, we made sure that we spoke of all the hard work and pain involved and explained that these would increase as time went on; at the same time, we told them that this was important and exciting, as it meant that the birth was getting nearer. They also knew that if any problems should arise, or they felt they did not want to stay, we had contingency plans to take them to friends.

As it turned out, the only fleeting doubts I had about the venture came during a brief spell at home shortly after the midwife had arrived and before we went to hospital.

Periodically Patrick's impatience at the apparent lack of

progress erupted in bouts of noisy hyperactivity; the hospital had warned us that we would be held responsible for the children's behaviour in the delivery room and I began to fear that all my energy and attention would be diverted into looking after him or, worse, that I would be forced to remove him. My hope — and Dawn's certainty — was that the awe-inspiring nature of the hospital environment would curb his boisterousness.

Once there, both children were riveted. Nor were they merely passive spectators. While Patrick helped Dawn physically through her contractions, rubbing her back and holding her hand, Emilia provided mental distraction by chatting and asking for help with drawings.

When it came to the birth, Patrick sat on my knee by Dawn's head and Emilia remained at the foot of the bed. She firmly rejected the suggestion that she should join us, determined not to miss any part of the action. She duly got her reward when she was the first to see Jack emerge. She was thrilled. Seconds later, as the midwife lifted him up for Dawn to hold, Patrick spontaneously leaned over and kissed the top of his head.

'Jack is not just your baby, he's ours too'

I would not trade those highly emotional moments for the world. Although brief, I am convinced that they have had a profound and lasting effect, both on the children's view of childbirth and on our life as a family. Now, if Dawn or I speak of "my baby", the children are quick to correct us. "Jack is not just your baby," they say. "He is ours as well." And that must be part of what families are all about.

They see him as theirs, too, because they were part of the process of pregnancy, labour and birth. They were there from the start and they watched it happen right through to the end. Nor, surely, is it a coincidence that they are so loving towards their baby brother or that he is so utterly relaxed with them. There seems to be a special bond between them.

As Jack gave his first yells in hospital that day, Patrick said: "He's saying he wants to go home". Well, perhaps. Yet the marvellous thing was that, in a curious way, it seemed we were already there.

Leave the girls alone

TALKBACK

From Emma Cochrane, St Ann's, Chapel Lane, Bearsted, Kent

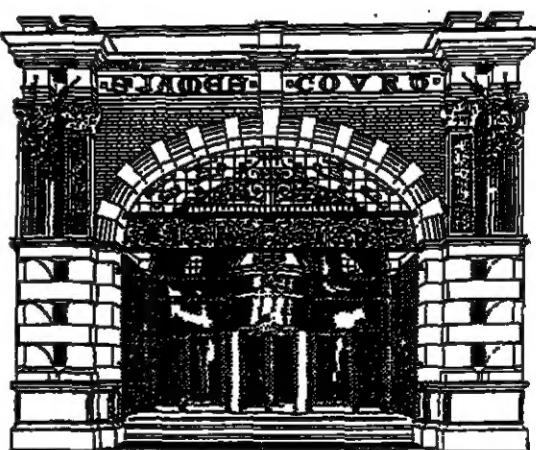
I support Margaret Spry's view in "The right course for top girls" (May 19th) that girls, particularly between the ages of 11 to 16, benefit from single sex education.

I am a 16-year-old at a single sex state grammar school where some classes are mixed at sixth form and am glad I did not have to compete with boys for attention in the last few years. At this age they are noisy, less mature, very aware of their "image" and, to be honest, a distraction. Teachers are likely to pay more attention to them since physically their presence is more noticeable. If boys are in the school girls seem less likely to be guided towards science based careers since the boys are automatically assumed to be interested in them. Even with the "careful organization" that Richard Barker suggests, the teachers cannot change their views about what is best for their pupils.

I do not feel I have suffered from being at a single sex school. I have not found it difficult to mix with and cope with the male sex outside school socially and in working conditions. I am glad I had the choice of which kind of school to go to and hope the choice will remain for others.

From Christopher and Gail Lawther, Rectory Walk, Sompting, West Sussex

We were interested to read Sally Brompton's report on Angela Neustatter's new book on abortion (May 14). But what a shame that the common phrase "unwanted child" crept in; could we put in a plea on behalf of the childless couples? We have been turned down for adoption because, these days, "unwanted" babies are aborted rather than put up for adoption, and we are by no means alone; roughly 100,000 couples in this country will never have the chance to raise a family unless women are considering abortion are generous enough to go through with the pregnancy instead and allow their babies to be adopted. The child may well be unwanted by one or both parents — but thousands of childless couples want it very much indeed.



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Why Israel's siege will never end

As Mrs Thatcher continues her talks on the Middle East, Conor Cruise O'Brien argues that no government in Jerusalem can ever make the concessions that would satisfy the Arabs



After the 1984 Israeli election produced a hung parliament, a US government spokesman said the result was regrettable because it did not augur well for the kind of "bold steps" necessary to advance the peace process. As far as it goes, the comment is correct.

The right-wing Likud eventually joined with its Labour challengers in forming a Government of National Unity with Labour's Shimon Peres as prime minister and Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, as deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This government is inherently incapable of taking the kind of "bold steps" the spokesman had in mind, and it would disintegrate if its head seriously tried to take such steps.

But what is questionable is the implicit assumption that there are any results at all likely in any general election in Israel, ever, that would lead to the taking of the desired "bold steps": that is, to Israel's withdrawal from all or almost all of the West Bank, and the creation of some kind of Palestinian political entity, in anticipation that such concessions would bring lasting peace.

Consider the most favourable of all electoral results (favourable in terms of the "territory for peace" idea). The most favourable result would be one that would lead to a coalition government formed by the Labour Alignment with the two dovish parties to the left of it — Shinui and the Citizens' Rights Movement — as its partners.

What kind of "bold steps" could a government of that kind take? It could offer to Jordan some of the West Bank in exchange for a peace treaty. But Jordan would not get back East Jerusalem: Jerusalem would remain united, and the capital of Israel.

Israel would also retain its defensive line, and line of Jewish settlements, all along the western bank of the River Jordan, with all the concomitant rights of military access across the general territory of the West Bank.

King Hussein of Jordan (or any successor of Hussein's) would be running very serious risks if he concluded any peace treaty with Israel, even one that gave him back all of Jordan's lost territory. But if he were to sign a treaty that left Israel in possession of all Jerusalem, and of the line along the western bank of the river, he would probably be committing suicide for himself and his dynasty. Which he is unlikely to do.

It seems to be assumed, however, that a Labour coalition could be persuaded, or pressed, by the United States, to "raise the ante" on its Jordanian option to such an extent as to make it attractive to the Jordanians as well as to most of the Arab population of the West Bank.

This, again, seems to me exceedingly unlikely. A Labour coalition would immediately be in dire trouble if its Jordanian option, even in its traditional form, were to enter the domain of practical politics, and the actual handing over of parts of the West Bank to Arab control had to be debated in the Knesset and in the country.

It is true that future governments of Israel — of whatever complexion, but especially Labour — are likely to come under pressure, whether real or ostensible, from the United States to take those "bold steps" necessary for the pursuit of the peace process. But even a Labour government is likely to prefer resistance to such American pressure — resistance with the backing of a great majority in Israel — to the grisly internal consequences likely to follow on the taking of those "bold steps".

But just suppose that some variant of the Reagan peace plan did come to pass. Let us take one of the rosiest possible hypotheses where the peace process is concerned. Let us suppose that the rather flickering rapprochement of

1983 between Husain and Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader — the one which cost Arafat his last base in Lebanon — consolidates itself, as appeared to be happening in the spring and summer of 1985.

Let us suppose, then, that this rapprochement, as followed up by President Mubarak of Egypt, leads to the most favourable possible result: Arafat publicly and explicitly announces his willingness to recognize Israel within its pre-June 1967 limits (subject to a few small variations) and Israel then accepts Arafat's PLO as a partner with Jordan in direct negotiations. Husain and Arafat are ready to co-operate on the basis of the Reagan plan, which thus has the backing of the present leader of "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people". Israel is ready to withdraw to its pre-June 1967 frontiers (with minor variations) in exchange for recognition, within these frontiers, by the PLO and Jordan. On this basis, Israel hands over almost the whole of the West Bank to some kind of Hashemite-Arafat federation or confederation.

By this time Israel has given up a lot of territory in exchange for peace. But how much peace would Israel actually have in exchange for that territory?

Peace, presumably, with Arafat and Husain. But how much peace would Arafat and Husain have in their gift? Can anyone suppose that all, or almost all, of the PLO would go along with that deal, or any deal? The deal would be likely to be denounced, with the usual vehemence, both by the left-wing factions of the PLO and by the Syrian-controlled factions, and all those factions might well gain new adherents through further defections from Arafat's Fatah.

Syria, orchestrating the PLO factions, would be likely to make life very hot — "an unbearable hell", as in Lebanon — on the West Bank, and perhaps also in Jordan, for Arafat, Husain and their friends.

The chief Arab parties might well not survive, and the treaty might perish with them. Nor would the actual ensuing conditions be at all preferable, from the point of view of the lives of West Bank Arabs, to conditions under Israeli rule.

It is true that the moderate Arab states — Egypt, the Saudis — would be likely to approve the "territory for peace" arrangements described, but on one condition: that the territories transferred by Israel to Arab rule must include



Shimon Peres would fall if he tried to take the 'bold steps' that the US wants

East Jerusalem. Failing that, the deal would be denounced, by virtually the whole Arab and Muslim world. And it is as certain as anything can be that the state of Israel will not give up any part of its capital, Jerusalem, in exchange for anything at all, even peace.

The option of a Palestinian state on the West Bank has also to be considered. It is true that, since this option is firmly rejected by both main parties in Israel and by the great majority of the population of Israel, the Palestinian state is even less likely to come to fruition than the Jordanian option. Still, the idea of the Palestinian state has to be considered, since it has the backing of appar-

ent backing of the Arab states, even the most moderate ones.

The Palestinian state is expected, by its advocates and by its opponents, to be under some form of control by the PLO. Almost all Israelis regard such a state as an immediate threat to the security of their own state, and a longer-term threat to its existence.

They believe that the PLO was to be the "mini-state" on the West Bank as an instalment of its real objective, which remains all of Palestine. They also believe that the PLO would use that instalment as a base for the destabilization both of Israel and of Jordan, with Jordan first on the list.

On that last point, King Hussein is known to be in agreement. On the other hand, a number of distinguished and influential outside observers believe that Israeli fears on this point are ill-founded, and that a Palestinian state could peacefully and happily co-exist with an Israel withdrawn to its pre-June 1967 frontiers.

It is fairly obvious that in the highly unlikely event of a deal between Israel and the PLO over the West Bank, the PLO would be hopelessly split. It is indeed split already. The left-wing factions and the Syrian-controlled factions would launch murderous attacks on "the traitors" (as in the Husain/Arafat scenario). The Palestinian state, long before it could destabilize others, would be likely to collapse almost immediately. But it is altogether unlikely ever to get founded.

It seems to follow that exchanging territory for peace, attractive as that concept is, is not a feasible option for the West Bank. So it looks as if Israel will remain in control of the West Bank for a long time. Many Israelis — and others — view that prospect with deep misgivings, and they are quite right. The really pressing questions now concern not the future of the territories but the future of their Arab inhabitants.

In the first 10 years from June 1967, a kind of working arrangement grew up on the West Bank, whereby the Arab inhabitants were left as far as possible to their own devices, and allowed to continue to feel part of the Arab world, through the Open Bridges policy and the "adversarial partnership" with Jordan.

This arrangement, inspired mainly by Moshe Dayan, allowed the Arab population to develop peacefully and attain a considerable degree of prosperity.

In the following years, and especially from 1980 on, the Likud pressure for increasing Jewish settlements (often close to densely populated Arab areas), combined with the manipulations of Begin-style autonomy, made for greatly increased Arab unrest, and some violence. The old working arrangement, with and through Jordan, was strained by these developments but did not collapse.

There was, however, an evident and apparently growing tendency on the far right of the Israeli political spectrum to engage in deliberate provocation of the Arabs. An apparent hope of inflaming violence that would

June Sofer's column will appear on Wednesday.

have to be met by increased Israeli repression, in a cycle which could lead eventually to the forcing out of the Arab population. The living symbol of this tendency is the right-wing fanatic Rabbi Meir Kahane, whose election to the Knesset in July 1984 horrified many Israelis (including some rabbis) and alarmed the Arabs, both of the West Bank and of Israel itself.

President Herzog's personal ostracism of Kahane, and his appeals for toleration and against racism, have the support of most of the press, and of that part of the political spectrum which runs from the left through the centre to what have been called the Moderate Hawks, well represented, in this matter, by the leader of Likud,



For King Husain, a deal leaving Israel west of the Jordan would be suicide

Yitzhak Shamir. That is a majority of Israeli society.

But the minority that remains — to the right of the right of centre — is both significant in numbers and formidable in its determination and dynamism. If that minority cannot be adequately controlled by the state, there is a serious danger that it may make progress in the direction it desires.

The idea of Israel withdrawing to its pre-June 1967 territory, and living there behind secure and recognized frontiers, in peace with all its neighbours, is an agreeable international pipe dream. The reality is that Israel will stay in the West Bank, where its presence will continue to be challenged from within and from without. There are those who will agree with much of my analysis as to what is likely to happen, but who will want me to add some kind of condemnation of Israel for its perversity and folly in failing to take the necessary "bold steps" in pursuit of the peace process. I cannot do that because I don't see how I can condemn people for failing to do things which I think they actually cannot do.

The reasons for Israel's incapacity to abandon all the territory acquired in the 1967 war are bound up with the two great *raison d'être* of Zionism: the Jewish State and the Return.

Basic to the idea of the Jewish State was the need for Jews to assure the security of Jews. Gentiles having proved, at so many times and in so many places, that they could not be trusted in that matter. So "secure frontiers" are a basic requirement of the Jewish State.

The pre-June 1967 frontier, coming to within a few miles of

the coast and Tel Aviv, was felt by almost all Israelis to be highly insecure. On the other hand, the line of the Jordan, with the escarpment to the west of it, was judged ideal for defensive purposes by the planners of the Israel Defence Force.

Outsiders advised that Israel did not need such strong defences against a weak Arab threat, and that in any case Israel would do better to trust to Arab goodwill, to be acquired by the surrender of all the occupied territories. Israelis generally preferred the advice of their own soldiers, on such a matter, to that of outsiders.

This followed from the whole ideology of the Jewish State, of Zionism, and of the history of Israel. Israelis knew that Arab goodwill was not procurable, by any limited territorial concessions, for the Jewish State.

Arab spokesmen, in their more conciliatory utterances — especially to Western audiences — rejected the idea of driving the Jews into the sea and allowed them (ostensibly at least) some kind of role in the future "secular and democratic Palestine" of the Palestinian National Covenant.

But the Jewish State, that "racist" entity, was anathema, whatever its boundaries. So those responsible for the security of the Jewish State were governed by considerations of military security alone, and not by the vain pursuit of unsustainable goodwill.

As for the Return, the idea of a Jewish State elsewhere than in Palestine was considered many times in the earlier history of Zionism. It was attractive to some westernized, secular Jews. But it was decisively rejected, in 1904, by Zionists of the Russian Empire, who were deeply influenced by the Jewish religious tradition.

For them — and for Zionists generally — henceforward — the only goal was Palestine. The Bible was the Mandate, as the "secular" Ben-Gurion told the Peel Commission in January 1937, and Jerusalem was the magnet.

If that was so, in a complex and deep-down way, for the secular and partly westernized Russians, it was so in a quite simple and down-to-earth way for most of the non-secularized and non-western immigrants from the Muslim lands. For them, this land was their inheritance, by right of Revelation, and Jerusalem was its predestined capital.

So the felt needs of the Jewish State, and the animating concept of the Return, oppose what seem to be impenetrable barriers to the voluntary acceptance by Israel of the kind of settlement which international opinion almost universally calls for on the West Bank. That those things are so, as a matter of fact, would be hard to deny. But some, who accept that these things are so, or more or less so, still passionately urge that they ought not to be so.

The Jewish State and the Return may dominate the situation on the West Bank — and in Gaza and in Israel itself — for today and, perhaps, tomorrow. But they have no right (it is argued) to dominate it. Both are illegitimate concepts. The Jewish State is a racist

concept. The Return is a mystical concept: that is to say, superstitious and false. These concepts, being illegitimate, have no right to prevail over a legitimate, rational and humane principle, that of the Consent of the Governed.

I should like here to take a brief look at that argument, in terms of the three principles it embraces and opposes.

"The Jewish State is a racist concept." Yes, in a way. It is racist to the extent that all nationalism is racist, and that is a large extent. Most nation-states preserve their national character by stringent immigration controls, according to criteria the most important of which (being of a nationalist/racist character) generally remain implicit.

The Jewish State is like other states in its determination to preserve its own national character, as determined by itself, through exclusive processes. Where the Jewish State is unusual, and in part unique, is through the following elements.

● The Jewish State did not come into being as the European states did, through a long and gradual process, on the same territory, involving slow exclusions, inclusions and accretions. The Jewish State was created through an unprecedented convergence of scattered people on a former national territory, and crystallized at an amazing speed, from a political dream to a state in less than 70 years.

● The criterion of nationality, since the creation of the Jewish State, has become a specifically religious one. Now, insofar as racial characteristics are important to racism — and I think they are important — this criterion actually operates against racism. There were those in Israel's pre-1948 predominantly Ashkenazim population who would have liked to keep out the Oriental Jews, primarily on racial grounds. But as the criterion of admission was in fact a religious one, the Oriental Jews qualified.

● All nationalisms exclude, but the persons whom it was most important for the Jewish State to exclude, for the sake of its own survival, were its fated enemies, the bulk of the previous settled population in the Land of Israel. The present state of Israel, for example, could not admit to citizenship the Arabs of the West Bank — without preparing the destruction of — at least — the Jewish State. Which Israel, being in all essentials the Jewish State, is not likely to do.

I don't think you can reasonably say that the idea of the Jewish State is inherently racist and therefore illegitimate unless you



Yassir Arafat's PLO would be hopelessly split if he did a West Bank deal

also condemn all other nationalisms — including Arab nationalisms — for their exclusiveness: quite a reasonable proposition, but one which would stigmatize all states, and most of the population of the globe.

The idea of the Return, the right of the Jews to return to Palestine, as transcending the will of the majority of the settled population of the area, is certainly basically a religious one (or a religious-national one), whatever secular forms it may take from time to time assume. But does this make the Return *ipso facto* illegitimate?

The rhetoric of the Arab-Israeli debate has been almost entirely the rhetoric of the Western Enlightenment tradition. But this is a domain where rhetoric and reality are far apart.

Political practice based on Enlightenment values — the rule of law, freedom of expression and political democracy — only exceeds the boundaries of the West in a few exceptional cases, none of them in the Middle East, with the ironic exception of Israel itself, in its internal political arrangements among Jews.

If there were today a Palestinian state, and if it were indeed a democratic state, it would be unique in the Arab world (and unusual in the world as a whole, outside the West). For Islam, even more than any other of the great religions, denies the existence of the dichotomy posited by the Western Enlightenment between religious and political life.

Those who, representing — or at any rate speaking on behalf of — Muslim populations, appeal to Enlightenment ideas are engaging in double-talk and masking the realities of what is fundamentally, on both sides, a religious-nationalist culture conflict. A conflict, moreover, which is unlikely to be resolved by appeal to an umpire from the world of the Enlightenment.

I believe that Israel is not free to be other than the Jewish State in Palestine, and that the Jewish State, once in possession of Jerusalem, is not capable of relinquishing that city. The Muslim world is also not free to be other than what it is, and is certainly incapable of acquiescing openly, fully and voluntarily in a Jewish State in Palestine, with Arab subjects, and its capital in Jerusalem.

It seems to follow that the siege of Israel will continue, in some form, into an indefinite future. But that is not necessarily or immediately as tragic a statement as it may sound.

In certain conditions, the siege could become, for a period at least, a largely latent and almost metaphorical affair. Israel could find itself at peace, in one way or another, with all its neighbours. The peace with Egypt held during the 1982 war in Lebanon. There has been a *de facto* peace, with no *de jure* peace, between Jordan and Israel since 1973; and that also held in 1982.

Israel's greatest problem among its Arab neighbours is Syria, with its Soviet backing and its presence, and proliferating influence, in Lebanon. Yet a *tacit* accommodation, even with Syria, is possible, as was provided in 1976 over Lebanon. That that arrangement broke down later was due largely to a stipulation introduced by Israel into the *tacit* agreement of 1976 between Syria and Israel.

This was the stipulation that Syrian authority should not extend to Lebanon's far south and the border with Israel. This provided the occasion for Israel's intervention in 1982. It appears that there was one school of thought in Israel in 1976 which opposed the stipulated restriction over the extent of Syria's authority in Lebanon. That school seems to have been vindicated by events.

It seems, therefore, within the bounds of possibility that a new and less restrictive *tacit* arrangement over Lebanon could be reached with Syria, with a certain "territory for peace" content. One version of such an arrangement could include the following:

On Israel's side:

(a) Israel to withdraw its troops from all of Lebanon.

(b) Israel to agree, secretly to Syria's hegemony over all Lebanon, to be assured by means of Syria's own Machiavellian devising.

On Syria's side, and in exchange for (a) and (b):

(c) Syria to undertake to see that there will be no PLO in Lebanon, other than forces of that name under complete Syrian control, and that those forces will not be allowed to take part in any *de jure* activity.

(d) Syria to guarantee the safety of the Maronite population in its own areas, as well as the safety of those elements on Israel's border who have cooperated with Israel.

And finally:

(e) If these arrangements hold, and peace prevails over a stipulated period, Syria to get back the Golan Heights.

If some such arrangements as those outlined above could eventually be worked out with Syria, building on the 1976 precedent, Israel would then at last have peace with all its neighbouring states: peace by treaty with Egypt; peace by *tacit* understanding with Jordan and with Syria, and, through Syria, with Lebanon. That seems the nearest thing to a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement that is actually available in the real world.

© Conor Cruise O'Brien, 1986. Extracted from *Conor Cruise O'Brien's The Siege: The Saga of Israel and Zionism*, to be published on Thursday (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £20).

Stanley the knife

The government has, I understand, picked the armed forces minister, John Stanley, to defend the Prime Minister against a new onslaught by Tam Dalyell on Friday week. Dalyell has won a Commons ballot that allows him to raise whatever topics he likes. He plans to ask embarrassing questions about her role in the leaking of the Solicitor-General's Westland letter and about her granting permission for the F111 attack on Tripoli. He will also raise the Select Committee report on the Belgrano affair, still undebated a year after its publication. The government is so concerned that it plans a three-line whip, unheard-of for a Friday morning. Stanley, a generally unloved figure, was Mrs Thatcher's PPS during 1976-79. Clive Ponting's book records Stanley's judgement that the country is not worthy of such a leader. Stanley's run-ins with Dalyell are famous; indeed, he once accused Dalyell of

character-assassination for claiming a memo Stanley penned was "deliberately misleading". Dalyell's view of why Stanley has been chosen: "They have found someone who is not going to ask too many questions before launching into a defence."

Sex change

As Mrs Thatcher tours Israel, accompanied discreetly by an armoured ambulance, she can rest assured that the host country stands at the forefront of security technology. A Tel Aviv firm has developed a telephone which can deter unwanted callers by making a woman's voice sound like a man's; a plug-in gadget simulates a dog's bark to scare off would-be burglars. Beat that. No 10.

Unpersons

If Labour's bosses were planning to suppress embarrassing publicity for the party's annual women's conference by enlisting a trial. You are unlikely to have read, for example, of the conference's mock

election for the women's section of the national executive, in which only one member, Joan Maynard, gained a vote of confidence. The others were "replaced" by Diane Abbott, Clare Short, ILEA leader Frances Morrell and feminist Mandy Moore. Nor did the headlines hail another conference demand: the resignation of Labour's environment spokesman, John Cunningham.

● Neil Kinnock, beginning his nine-day tour of India yesterday, showed flexibility on one issue, at least. Introduced at Delhi airport to our correspondent, Michael Hamlyn, he declared: "I think it's all right to talk to *The Times* in India, isn't it?"

Paned

Sir Peter Emery, a senior backbench Tory, is deeply embroiled in an embarrassing battle with his local Conservative council over the replacement, without listed building permission, of the bedroom windows in his 17th century Devonshire manor house with PVC surrounds. The council argues that as the owner of a

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Chinese take-away was penalized for replacing his windows they cannot let him off the hook. Sir Peter, who is taking his case to the Department of the Environment, said: "The council's complaint is a nonsense. I've gone to great expense to make sure you cannot tell the difference between the windows." I fancy he would have had more to say had the council been of a different political hue.

Cases solved

Friday was not a good day for Scarborough police. For a week they had imposed blanket security on the Police Federation conference: bags were searched, coats scanned, passes scrutinized. Then, after most delegates had left, disaster. Emerging from a meeting

with his national executive, the federation's general secretary, Peter Tanner, found that both his suitcases had disappeared from the Royal Hotel. Superintendent Mike Paxton ordered a full investigation. He can relax: a bobby has owned up to taking them home to Essex by mistake.

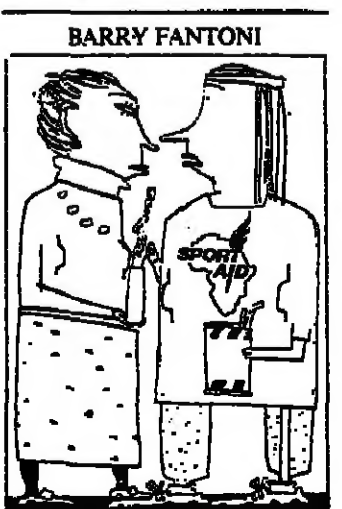
In the dark

So much for the white heat of direct mail computer technology. Among those to receive Neil Kinnock's begging letter — the one starting "I do not know if you support Labour..." — is Sir John Biggs-Davidson, a Tory MP for 30 years. But Labour is not alone in its ignorance. Sir John tells me that before the last general election he received a letter from Cecil Parkinson wondering if he might be interested in the Conservatives.

Hoop-along

The architectural world is in a tizz over the elevation of Nicholas Ridley to Environment Secretary. The Royal Town Planning Institute, for instance, tells the coming issue of *Architects Jour-*

nal that, after Ridley's record at Transport, "we're very anxious". The *AJ*, however, is trying to look on the bright side, and produces three reasons to be cheerful. First, Ridley is a grandson of Sir Edwin Lutyens; secondly, he originally wanted to be an architect before deciding to read engineering at



'I don't know how much Nigel raised but his osteopath's done pretty well'

Oxford; and third, he lives in Lewis Carroll's 17th century Cotswold rectory and is now restoring the croquet lawn used in the *Alice* illustrations.

Quite

The American advertising industry is clearly under siege. The US agency Romann & Tannenholz has taken a full page in the *Wall Street Journal* to proclaim: "An advertising agency that does not have an identity of its own can't give one to its clients". Then, beneath its name and a blank space, the legend "a non-Saatchi & Saatchi agency".

Solace

The House of Lords has its second all-night sitting under the present government tomorrow week when it debates, appropriately, the Gas Bill. The noble lords spiritual can at least take comfort that while the Guest Room will close at 1 a.m. and the last special supper will be served in the Grill Room an hour later, the Bishops' Bar will stay open throughout the night.

PHS

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DISCORDANT DRUMS

If a week is a long time in politics, in South Africa it can encompass an eternity. Last week saw the disastrous raids by South African troops on African National Congress bases in three neighbouring countries, the subsequent near-collapse of the Commonwealth Peace Initiative, and a renewed call for sanctions which once again threatens to split the Commonwealth.

As if that were not enough, there was also a murderous mini-civil war in a black squatter camp, and an ugly display of political thuggery by extreme right-wing Afrikanerdom, the re-imposition of 180-day detention for political dissidents — and an announcement by Cabinet Minister Mr Chris Heunis which is certainly the most important statement on South Africa's constitutional future since the Act of Union in 1910. The good, the bad, and the ugly, were all on display.

There have been many attempts to explain the raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, which at first glance appeared exquisitely timed to scupper the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. The most persuasive is that President Botha needed to pacify Afrikanerdom's rebellious right. But the truth now appears to be that they had been planned some months ago by a South African defence force anxious to teach the exiled ANC that its writ does not run unchallenged. When plans were complete, the raids went ahead without a thought, or presumably a care, for their effect on the Commonwealth initiative, the tide of international moral outrage, or the diplomatic fall-out to follow.

All of which should tell an uncomprehending world a lit-

tle about the realities of political life in South Africa. Although international pressure is perceived internationally as the best way to bring Pretoria to heel, South Africa's own leaders have a different set of perceived interests and priorities. Outside intervention does not automatically feature very high on the list. The Government marches to its own drum. And it is a drum with an increasingly discordant sound — for a nation increasingly at odds with itself.

This could not have been more graphically demonstrated than by the success of the Afrikaner Weerstand Beweging in denying Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, a platform to address a National Party meeting. Afrikanerdom is now as deeply divided as black South Africa. The splits began as soon as President Botha turned his back on apartheid and essayed his first hesitant steps towards sharing power with people of a different shade of pale.

Today, this once classless society is divided by class and demography — the populist and racist far right parties appealing to the blue-collar and rural vote, while the young white-collar, professional, business, and urban voters are frequently several steps ahead of the government in their desire for true reform. The latter group remains the majority, despite the apparent strength in rural areas of Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's neo-fascist hoodlums, but the fact that the right is growing in strength cannot be ignored by either Pretoria or the outside world.

That strength owes much to the economic recession which, aggravated by black boycott and international pressure, is

beginning to impoverish not only black, but white South Africa. It also reflects the deepening concerns of many Afrikaners who, while they would never join Mr TerreBlanche's legions, are worried that the Government is prepared to ditch the old order without any clear idea of the South African society to rise in its place. Pretoria's reluctance to construct a new vision of the future has presented it with the worst of all possible worlds — a black population which refuses to believe in reform and a white electorate which is being asked to take an uncertain future on trust.

Those concerns will hardly have been dissipated by Mr Heunis's remarkable unveiling of the National Statutory Council designed to bring blacks into central government, and to devise a new Constitution in which power is shared between black and white. Nevertheless, the fact that the Government was prepared to press ahead with its power-sharing plans, however vague, in the face of violent right-wing opposition should prove to the world that its commitment to reform is more than empty rhetoric.

The ugly face of right-wing resistance, seen on television screens last week, should destroy the widely-held belief that it is a figment of President Botha's imagination. The right-wing Scylla is as much a feature of South African political life as the Charybdis of black insurrection. President Botha has to steer his country between the two if it is not to be wrecked by violence. The world can help South Africa to calmer waters only if it learns to take account both of black hopes and white fears.

WHOSE SECURITY?

The official inquiry report into the interrogation of eight servicemen in Cyprus on security charges two years ago is full of apparent ambiguities. It concludes that "none of the servicemen was subject to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment. At the same time, it finds that they were placed under undue pressure by isolation and repeated interviews. It states that the arraignment of the men was in full accordance with the law. For some of the time, however, it says their custody was unlawful and after their arrest at least improper. For this, the servicemen all of whom were acquitted by a jury — will receive financial compensation.

But the greatest ambiguity in the inquiry report arises in its assessment of the conflicting claims of the individual and the state in matters of national security. It criticizes the interrogators for giving "higher priority to the protection of the national interest than to the interests of the servicemen". This they did, "not out of any ill-will towards the servicemen, but simply

because they perceived it to be their duty to do so."

But what other priority, one may well ask, should guide the interrogators — who were standing as guardians of state security at a time when that security was in jeopardy? Certainly, they had a duty to safeguard the interests of the individual to the extent of ensuring that they came to no harm. But the report states outright that the perception of the interrogators as to their priorities was wrong. It is to be inferred therefore that the desired order of priorities is the reverse.

No one would argue that the rights of the individual have to be subordinated to those of the state to the extent practised in a totalitarian state, or that physical intimidation should figure in the interrogators' repertoire. That principle, if it was ever in doubt, has already been established in relation to the police interrogation of suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland.

But the use of physical violence is not part of the present equation. In the case of

the Cyprus servicemen, the one allegation of physical assault was found by the inquiry to be false. However, it is quite a different matter to suggest, as the inquiry report appears to do, that the interests of the individual should, in principle, supersede those of national security.

The extent to which this is a live argument today is clear from the continued debate over trade union membership at the government communications headquarters, GCHQ, at Cheltenham. The eventual verdict on GCHQ was that the interests of national security took precedence over the right of the individual to the protection of a trade union.

Now the same issue has been brought up in a different context, and it needs to be resolved. At very least, guidelines need to be established. The recommendation of the inquiry that the potential for conflict between the interests of the individual and those of national security requires further consideration should be acted on as a matter of urgency.

MISSING THE POST

The brimming 100,000 pillar boxes of Britain will remain unemptied again today, as they have every bank holiday and Sunday for 10 years and more. The teatime collection of the weekend's mail was once as much part of our rest day ritual as church bells and Yorkshire pudding. Not only did it impose a discipline upon the pattern of family life, but the rattle of keys against a winter's dusk and the clang of the pillar box door had a poetry all of their own.

They were abolished to save money. First, the bank holiday service ended then, in 1976, the Post Office wrote the last stanza by cutting out the Sunday collections too. In 1967 the nation had sent a record number of 11m items by post. By 1976 however, the system was losing £9m a year, and some £8½m was being used up by the Sunday service. But times have changed

again. In 1984-5 the Post Office made a profit of £133m and the figures for 1985-86 are expected to be at least as good.

It is against this background of burgeoning business that it has been considering a range of improvements to its existing services, among which the reintroduction of the Sunday service is only the most evocative. Last week it was reported from the Union of Communications Workers' annual conference, that postmen might look favourably on such a proposal.

Having briefly raised hopes it is now time to dash them. While the Post Office's research has still to be completed, the latest indications are that "lack of demand" is likely to win the final argument. When the holiday service closed it was being used by an uneconomic 2m first-class letters — which confirms

the suspicion that the Post Office's record-breaking run owes more to unsolicited mail from the Automobile Association or American Express, than to the literary inclinations of the late 20th century. At best, says the Post Office, a new Sunday service would probably be limited — to local mail perhaps or inter-city.

A number of ideas have been suggested to make reinstatement more attractive to the Post Office — among them, the introduction of a special Sunday surcharge. The Post Office patiently argues that this would cause difficulties — as indeed it would. But the difficulties are not insuperable and the Post Office should be positive in its approach to a service which the nation has never really learned to live without. If not, they deserve to get a lot of letters themselves.

Hospital cuts

From Nigel H. Harris

Sir, During 38 years in the NHS I have seen a steady improvement in the quality of service; it is therefore with considerable sadness that I must write in support of the comments made by some London University hospital physicians (May 13). The surgical specialities are even more seriously affected; physicians do not have waiting lists and from now on, as an increasing amount of money is reallocated, the waiting

lists at these university hospitals will lengthen further. These centres of excellence which provide many of our future doctors, nurses and para-medical staff, have over many years developed expertise in the management of problems which cannot be treated in district general hospitals. It is these patients who will form part of the increasing waiting list.

It has been obvious for some years that the reallocation formula has failed in its purpose and is responsible for the predictable problem now facing London

University hospitals. The policy should, of course, be suspended. All sensible people would agree that the facilities of the poorer districts should be significantly increased, but not at the expense of high standards elsewhere.

Unlike politicians, consultants have nothing to gain by exaggerating the problem; they are answerable only to their patients and it is clearly their duty to speak out when they consider their patients are at risk. Yours faithfully, NIGEL H. HARRIS, 72 Harley Street, W1.

A way ahead in the Falklands

From Mr Christopher Hurst

Sir, The Labour party's declared intention to discuss the sovereignty of the Falklands/Malvinas with Argentina (report, May 20) induces no less despair than the Prime Minister's refusal to do so. If the Prime Minister were refusing because the issue of British or Argentine sovereignty over the islands is part of a very much more important issue, then one could feel hope. But apparently her position, having taught the Argentines a lesson for their aggression, is that British sovereignty must remain inviolate. Having invested so heavily in the new airstrip, thoughts of value for money must weigh with her, too.

The shadows of the sovereignty battle between Britain and Argentina fall, in greatly enlarged form, on to the Antarctic continent. Sovereignty claims there are based on the "cake" principle. If Argentina's sovereignty were to extend as far east as the Falklands, let alone South Georgia, her slice of the Antarctic cake, at present fairly thin, would grow into a substantial chunk. It is shown on some Argentinian maps. Argentina has shown herself more nationalistic in her Antarctic claims than any other Antarctic Treaty nation — instances of this abound. With the treaty up for revision in a few years, and the tempting prospects of economic exploitation tending all the time to ease out the old concept of international economic cooperation, Antarctic claims are being burnished now ready for the great day.

If Britain, as their present sovereign, were to start negotiating (under the auspices of the UN Secretary General) the permanent internationalisation of the Falklands/Malvinas as a base for Antarctica — for which the airstrip provides excellent facilities — satisfaction could be assured to all the parties.

The islanders could live in real rather than false security; the British could guarantee the future of their wealth and deny absolute sovereignty to Argentina; the Argentines would see Britain denied sovereignty and might have some economic privileges as part of the deal, although their more grandiose Antarctic claims would be lost; and the Antarctic Treaty regime would have the addition of a new stabilising element. The international community would have reason to feel grateful for Britain's statesmanship and generosity — qualities which are not evident in our present lopsided and selfish policy. Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER HURST, Director, C. Hurst & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 38 King Street, WC2.

Profits and pay

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, Profit-sharing has two particular disadvantages. One is that profit is an arbitrary concept determined to some extent by accounting conventions. The other is that maximising profit rarely requires maximising the creation of wealth — indeed often the reverse.

A much more effective approach would be to relate pay to added value. Unlike profit, added value is not an arbitrary concept; and it can be readily determined. Its use would provide an incentive for the creation of wealth since added value is added wealth. It would encourage productivity since

From Sir Rex Hunt

Sir, If Mr Foulkes's report becomes official Labour Party policy, as suggested by your Political Reporter (May 20), we can say goodbye to the Falkland Islands under a Labour Government. Nothing less than full sovereignty will satisfy the Argentines. Any compromise solution, such as UN trusteeship, joint administration, shared sovereignty, dual nationality or leaseback will be acceptable to them only as a short-term stepping-stone towards full sovereignty. They will recognise it for what it is: appeasement.

The islanders know this; that is why they support the present Government's policy of refusing to discuss sovereignty. After 1982, who can blame them? Significantly, it was not their own treatment under the occupation that shocked them so much as the medieval way in which the Argentine officers treated their other ranks. They glimpsed a totally alien culture and understandably want no truck with it. I visited each of the 50 settlements before I retired last year. All but one family said that they would leave if a future British Government agreed to an Argentine presence on the islands.

Labour may now try to insist that the Falklands war was not fought to maintain sovereignty over the islands; but I believe that the vast majority of British people supported the Prime Minister in 1982 when she told the House of Commons: "Aggression must not be allowed to succeed... The liberty of the Falkland Islands must be restored."

Having restored that liberty, and at such cost, surely we should now respect their wish to stay British in their sovereign territory. Yours faithfully, REX HUNT, Old Woodside, Broomfield Park, Sunningdale, Berkshire, May 20.

From Sir Cosmo Haskard

Sir, Your issue this morning gives lengthy coverage of Mr Foulkes's report on the Falkland Islands, but the report would appear to omit reference to their strategic value.

In the event of a war which closed the Panama Canal, the existence of the airfields and excellent harbours of the Falklands in the Cape Horn region must surely be of great importance to the United States and her allies.

Yours faithfully, COSMO HASKARD, Tragariff, Bantry, co Cork, Republic of Ireland, May 20.

Higher productivity leads to higher added value and so to higher pay. It would not be inflationary since pay would be related to what is produced. And it would encourage efficiency and discourage waste since inefficiency and waste both absorb added value.

Moreover, added value can be applied where profit-sharing cannot, since any goods or services, however produced, for which there is a demand have — by definition — value, and that value can be added to.

Yours faithfully, JOHN W. WEST, 6 Weydown Court, Weydown Road, Haslemere, Surrey, May 19.

Heritage fire risk

From the Director of the Fire Protection Association

Sir, Mr Ashwell asks (May 8) whether modern technology cannot provide a better answer than water for fires in buildings such as cathedrals. The answer is probably not.

Gaseous and powder extinguishing systems, while highly effective for "local" application such as a hazardous machine or computer room, are not appropriate for cathedrals. It may be worth consulting the fire brigade or a fire engineer about high-expansion foam in certain locations.

Signs of the times

From Lieutenant-General Sir David Mostyn

Sir, I am happy to confirm we are still rehabilitating major-generals (Mr Raymond Parkin, May 20) as I hope, any other self-respecting organisation which retires the most excellent men at 55, after 36 years' service, would also do.

However, I am delighted to say that most, although having opted for a "bricks and mortar" resettlement course, only have time to

practise their skills in their leisure moments, thanks to the wisdom of my headhunting friends who consistently telephone me (01-218 75811) seeking men of integrity and proven administrative ability.

That is the way our generals go today and I am, Sir, their and your faithful servant, the Military Secretary. DAVID MOSTYN, Ministry of Defence, Main Building, Whitehall, SW1, May 21.

Paper chase

From the Chairman of the British List Brokers Association

Sir, Mr John R. Talbot (May 20) makes a number of comments, all arising from a recent mailing he received from the Labour Party. Unwittingly, he put his finger on the primary principle of direct mail advertising, namely, that those who have a need/compulsion or interest in what is being offered by a mailing shot will respond favourably and those who do not, will not. Clearly he did not.

As practitioners in direct mail advertising, the only fault we may find in the Labour Party campaign would be that if the mailing lists they used contained too many individuals who shared Mr Talbot's views, obviously the wrong type of lists were mailed.

Despite the sacrasms of Mr Talbot's final shot, trading in exchange or reciprocal arrangements concerning mailing lists are legal. However, the direct-marketing industry through its voluntary self-regulatory body, the Mailing Preference Service, ensures that individuals can have their names removed from mailing lists owned by companies who subscribe. The Data Protection Act also provides certain rights on usage and disclosure of computer data; copies of the Act are available in every reference library.

Yours faithfully, GRAHAM COOPER, Chairman, British List Brokers Association Ltd, Nassau House, 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1, May 21.

Football merger penalty feared

From Mr David Jacques

Sir, Marler Estates' announcement that it would like to move Chelsea to share with Fulham at Craven Cottage (report, May 21) could be opening a game of musical chairs for all clubs in west London, with every chair that can be removed representing the release of land to developers worth about £2 million per acre.

Such machinations are quite understandable. Many football clubs have been in place for upwards of a century, during which time the world about them has, of course, changed. The current combination of falling football revenue and rapidly increasing land values in west London is a powerful lever for reorganisation.

However, any such removals must be carried out responsibly. When the chairman of Marler Estates says that "Craven Cottage clearly is suitable" to accept Chelsea on a ground-sharing basis, he is being irresponsible.

To begin with, Craven Cottage is simply too small and poorly appointed to accept Chelsea and its crowds of up to 40,000 and this is bound to create trouble with the clubs and fans concerned.

Second, Craven Cottage is a mile from the nearest Underground station and there is no parking. The street parking and policing problems would then be more severe than any seen in west London to date.

Lastly, the nuisance in these streets will be far beyond anything that might be deemed acceptable to the residents, who are used to crowds of only around 4,000.

Craven Cottage is on the river-side, next to Bishop's Park and a conservation area. My group fought off the attempt to build a 100 ft high block of flats around the Craven Cottage site just a couple of months ago. Now we shall have to fight off this ill-considered club sharing proposal. Yours etc, DAVID JACQUES (Chairman, Bishop's Park Coordinating Group), 54 Stevenage Road, SW6.

Single European Act

From Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East (Conservative)

Sir, Professor Dashwood (May 19) suggests that the significant surrender of UK sovereignty in the Single European Act is justified by the trade benefits which Britain will secure through major decisions in the Council of Ministers. He provides no evidence for this assertion, but perhaps he and others will recall that this was exactly the point made in favour of Britain's original surrender of sovereignty in 1973. Sadly, although Britain always enjoyed a favourable trade balance in manufactures with the EEC before 1973, there has been a large and growing deficit ever since. This week in Parliament it was revealed that our deficit with the EEC in 1985 was £9,200 millions, while our surplus with the rest of the world was £5,900 millions.

It would surely be in our national interest if the EEC were to resolve its existing problems and implement its existing agreements before seeking further powers. Is it wise to give even more power to the EEC which has so abysmally failed to resolve the crisis in its agricultural policy, with more than half of total EEC spending on all activities being devoted to the disposal of food surpluses where Russia and East Europe are the main beneficiaries. Nor should we forget that while the EEC Commission was instructed to provide monthly reports of agriculture spending in the December, 1984 agreement which greatly increased EEC spending, not one such report has yet been tabled — an omission which our Prime Minister is continuing to press the Commission on as stated by her in Parliament on May 13.

More majority voting will simply mean more Euro laws being applied to the UK which could well be wholly against our wishes or our interests. If this is not a major step towards federation, I wonder what is?

Yours sincerely, TEDDY TAYLOR (Secretary, Conservative European Reform Group), House of Commons.

Congested M25

From Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, I have no doubt that the engineers knew perfectly well that sections of M25 would be full to capacity as soon as opened. After all, the road is but a remnant of the overall plan for London roads which resulted from the Layfield inquiry a few years ago but which the GLC in its wisdom threw out of the window.

There is another point. Road traffic is the product of activities, something which politicians find hard to understand. Overcrowding on the M25 is partly a symptom of too many activities cramming into London and the South-east. As things are going, with decisions like Stansted and the Channel tunnel and doubtless others to come, the wealth of the nation is flowing into the south-east corner, traffic problems can be expected to become insoluble except at enormous cost and damage, and the North will continue to weep.

Yours truly, COLIN BUCHANAN, Appletree House, Lincombe Lane, Bears Hill, Oxford.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 26, 1930

Amy Johnson's memorable flight to Australia, one which caught the imagination of the press and public, began from Croydon Airport on May 5. It was accomplished in a two-year-old Gipsy Moth which she had purchased for £600. The Times on that day noted: "Woman to fly alone to Australia". Thereafter, however, never a day passed without a report, often of a column, on her progress. Amy Johnson was born in Hull in 1903. In January 1941 while ferrying an aircraft for the RAF she was shot down. Her body was never recovered. The Amy Johnson Memorial Scholarship perpetuates her memory.

AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT MISS JOHNSON'S SUCCESS

(From Our Own Correspondent) DARTMOUTH, MAY 25

After her flight of 500 miles over the sea from the island of Timor Miss Amy Johnson landed at the Fanny Bay aerodrome near here at 3.57 yesterday afternoon amid rousing cheers from the crowd which had gathered. An aeroplane had taken off at 3 pm and cruised about in circles over Melville Island on the lookout for Miss Johnson in her Gipsy Moth machine. Suddenly Miss Johnson's machine was seen in the north-west, the airwoman having evidently been carried somewhat to the westward of her course. After circling over the aerodrome Miss Johnson made a graceful landing and her aeroplane came to rest beside a big Australian machine.

After the usual examination by the medical officer and waiting until the cameras clicked the young airwoman stepped on to Australian soil. Someone called out, "Three cheers for Amy," and a ringing response was given. Miss Johnson, who was dressed in khaki shorts and puttees and had a green sun helmet, was sunburnt, and obviously weary, but was smiling as she left her machine. Mechanics of other aeroplanes at once relieved her of the work of covering up and anchoring her aeroplane, which will be thoroughly overhauled before Miss Johnson starts south.

Miss Johnson was then driven to the town, where a civic reception had been arranged for the evening. Meanwhile she found a batch of 500 telegrams awaiting her and the officials gave her the services of a typist to help send off replies. Miss Johnson was also the recipient of a singular illuminated address from the local Kuomintang Society on behalf of the Chinese of Australia.

PLAIN "JOHNNIE"

At the civic reception at the Town Hall in the evening Miss Johnson said: "Don't call me Miss Johnson; just plain 'Johnnie' will do; that's what my English friends call me."

Miss Johnson, referring to the last stages of her flight, said that landing on Timor had been as expected to do, as she met by 200 natives. She could not understand their language except a word sounding like pastor. One of the natives took her hand and led her three miles to a church, where she met the person, who treated her very kindly indeed. Probably she was not a good pilot. It was specially significant, Miss Johnson declared, that she landed on Empire Day, and she conveyed England's warm greetings to Australia.

Miss Johnson will make the flight across Australia by easy stages.

SYDNEY, May 26. — Miss Johnson left Darwin on her resumed flight to Sydney at 7.30 this morning — Reuters.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

(From Our Own Correspondent) MELBOURNE, MAY 26

There are great rejoicings throughout Australia over Miss Johnson's successful flight. "The song" "Johnnie's in Town" is being sung and played in public places in celebration of her arrival. At an important League football match yesterday the exhibition of a legend, "Amy O.K.", was sufficient to send an electric thrill through the thousands present. Play was stopped while cheers filled the air, and this is only a slight indication of the popular enthusiasm which will accompany Miss Johnson in her southward journey.

PILOT AND MACHINE

Miss Johnson, it must be remembered, has set up a new record for a solo flight from England to India, and she is the first woman to fly alone to Australia. Moreover, as far as Rangoon, she was two days ahead of the time made by Squadron Leader Hinkler, though in the whole distance she took four days more than did Hinkler. The Gipsy Moth light aeroplane in which she travelled was nearly two years old when she bought it from Captain W. L. Hope, in whose hands it had already done 35,000 miles. Yet this old machine stood up to the most exacting demands made upon it, survived two forced landings, and gave no worse trouble than an ignition fault, which was remedied at Sourabaya. It is a standard Gipsy Moth machine with one engine of 100 h.p., but it was specially fitted for long flights, having extra petrol tanks in the passenger's cockpit and in the rear of the fuselage, which allowed it to carry 79 gallons of fuel.

Answering back

From Mr Robert Hardie

Sir, Mrs Claire Hewitt's letter (May 21) mourning the demise of the thank-you letter reminds me of an aunt who was determined to send her nephews and nieces cheques for their birthdays. Her method of ensuring that she received an acknowledgement was to omit to sign the cheques! Yours faithfully, ROBERT HARDIE, 90 Tyne Road, Thorpe Bay, Essex.

THE ARTS

In pursuit of the blue tiger

Blake, on one of this most famous pages, makes of the tiger a blazing fire and a timeless archetype of Evil. I prefer Chesterton's view, wherein the tiger is defined as a symbol of terrifying elegance. There are, in fact, no words to sum up the tiger — that shape which for centuries now has found a home in the imagination of men. The animal has always fascinated me. As a child, I remember at the zoo lingering before one particular cage; none of the other cages meant anything to me. I judged encyclopaedias and natural history texts by their engravings of tigers. When the *Jungle Books* were revealed to me, I found it upsetting that Shere Khan, the tiger, was the hero's enemy. Down through the years, this strange love never left me. It survived both my paradoxical desire to become a hunter and everyday human vicissitudes. Until a short while ago — the date now seems remote but in fact is not — that love quietly fitted in with my routine at the University of Lahore. I am a professor of eastern and western logic, and I devote my Sundays to a small seminar on Spinoza. I should add that I am a Scot; perhaps it was my love of tigers that brought me from Aberdeen to the Punjab. The course of my life has been entirely normal, but in my dreams I always saw tigers. (Now my dreams are populated by other shapes.)

I have said all these things so often that they now seem to belong to someone else. I bring them up again, however, because my confession requires it.

Toward the end of 1904, I read that somewhere in the delta of the Ganges there had been discovered a variety of tiger whose pelt was blue. The news, with all the usual contradictions and discrepancies, was later confirmed by a series of telegrams. My old love was rekindled. Given the habitual inexactness of the names for colours, I suspected some sort of error. I recalled having read that in the Norse sagas the name for Ethiopia was *Blaland* — Blue Land, or Land of the Blacks. A blue tiger may well have been a black panther. No stripes were mentioned, and the cut of a blue tiger with silver stripes published in the London press was obviously apocryphal. The blue in the illustration, it seemed to me, belonged more to heraldry than to reality. In a dream I saw tigers of a blue I had never seen before and for which I never found the exact word. It verged on black, but such a detail is scarcely enough to convey its exact shade.

Months later, a colleague told me that in a certain village far from the Ganges he had heard talk of blue tigers. The information rather surprised me, for I knew that in that district tigers were rare. Once more I dreamed of a blue tiger, loping along, casting a huge shadow on sandy soil. Using my holidays, I undertook a journey to that village whose name — for reasons I shall in time make clear — I wish not to remember.

I arrived at the end of the monsoon season. The village lay huddled at the foot of a hill that to my eye seemed broader than it was tall, and the place was hemmed in and menaced by the jungle, which was of a brownish colour. The hamlet of my adventure must come from somewhere in Kipling, since the whole of India — and in a way the whole world — may be found in his pages. I need only add that a gully, spanned by a wooden bridge, gave the huts a small measure of protection. Nearby was a ravine with a muddy river whose name I never learned, and ten more jungle. To the south lay swampy tract and paddies.

The people were Hindu. This fact, which I had known in advance, did not please me. I have always got on better with Muhammadans, even if Islam is — I know — the poorest of the beliefs that stem from Judaism.

In India one feels that mankind is teeming in the village what I felt teeming was the jungle, which made its way almost into the huts. The days were stifling and night-fall brought no breeze.

The elders welcomed me, and my first conversation with them was full of vague politeness. I have already mentioned the poverty of the place, but I am aware that each of us takes it for granted that his own land encompasses something unique. Thinking about my dubious lodgings and the no less

dubious food, I said that the renown of the district had reached Lahore. The men's faces changed; at once I guessed that I had committed a blunder for which I must apologize. I felt these people were the keepers of a secret they were unwilling to share with a stranger. Perhaps, worshipping the blue tiger, they belonged to a cult that my rash words had profaned. I waited until the next morning. After eating my rice and drinking my tea, I launched into my subject. Despite the night before, I did not understand — I was unable to understand — what I had done. Everyone looked at me with amazement and with something approaching fear, but when I told them that my object was to capture the beast with the strange skin they listened with visible relief. One of them said that he had caught a glimpse of it on the edge of the jungle.

In the middle of the night I was roused from sleep. A goat had got out of its pens, a boy told me, and while searching for it he had spied the blue tiger on the other bank of the river. It seemed to me that the light of the new moon was insufficient for the animal's colour to be precisely determined, but they all confirmed the story and one or two, who until then had not uttered a word, said that they had seen the tiger as well. We went out with rifles and I saw, or thought I saw, a catlike shadow slithering off into the darkness of the jungle. The goat was never found, but the animal that carried it off may not have been my blue tiger at all. The villagers went out of their way to show me some tracks, which, of course, proved nothing.

After several nights I realized that these false alarms fell into a pattern. Like Daniel Defoe, the men in this place were skilled at inventing circumstantial details. The tiger might be spotted at any hour, around the paddies to the south or by the marshes to the north, but I soon noticed that the observers were alternating with suspicious regularity. My arrival on the scene invariably coincided with the very moment a tiger had fled. I was always shown its track and some signs of destruction, but a man's fist can forge a tiger's print. Once or twice I was presented with a dead dog. One moonlit night, we tethered a goat as bait and waited in vain until daybreak. I thought at first that these daily tales were aimed at prolonging my stay, which, since I bought food and employed a servant, benefited the village. To test the truth of this conjecture, I told them that I was of a mind to search for the tiger elsewhere downstream. I kept noticing, nonetheless, that there was a secret and that they were all ways of me.

I have already said that the thickened hill at whose foot the village huddled was not very high; it broke off short in a plateau. On its other side, to the west and north, the jungle extended. Since the slope was not steep, one evening I suggested climbing to the top. This simple remark caused consternation. One villager exclaimed that the flanks of the hill were quite precipitous. The headman said with gravity that what I proposed was out of the question. The hilltop was sacred and taboo. Anyone who set mortal foot there ran the risk of seeing the divinity and going either mad or blind.

I did not insist, but that night, while everyone was asleep, I crept silently out of my hut and made my way up the gentle slope. There was no path and the undergrowth slowed me.

The moon sat on the horizon. I took particular note of my surroundings, almost as if I had a premonition that that day was going to be significant — perhaps the most significant of my life. I still remember the dark, sometimes almost black, colour of the foliage. The sky grew pale, but in the whole of the forest not one bird stirred.

After a climb of 20 or 30 minutes I stood on the flat summit. It was easy to imagine it cooler there than in the village, suffocating down below. I ascertained that there was no actual peak but a kind of terrace, which was not very extensive, and that the jungle clambered up the side of the mountain right to the top. I felt free here, as if my sojourn in the village had been an imprisonment.



A short story by Jorge Luis Borges

ment. I did not care that its inhabitants were trying to deceive me; in a way I thought they were children.

As for the tiger, the many frustrations had exhausted my curiosity and my faith, but almost automatically I searched for tracks.

The ground was fissured and gravelly. In one of the crevices — none was very deep and they kept branching off — I recognized a colour. It was, unbelievably, the blue of the tiger of my dream. If only I had never set eyes on it I stared. The crevice was crammed with pebbles, all of them the same — round and flat, perfectly smooth, and an inch or so across. Their similarity gave them an artificial look, like disks.

I stopped, plunged my hand into a crevice, and drew out a number of them. They seemed to tremble slightly. I shoved the handful into my right pocket, where I kept some nail scissors and a map of Allahabad. These two chance objects have a place in my story.

Back in the hut, I took off my jacket. I lay on the bed and again dreamed of the tiger. In my dream I saw the colour; it was that of the tiger I had dreamed before and of the pebbles on the mountain top. I was awakened by the sun, high in the sky, shining on my face. I got up. The pair of scissors and the map made it difficult for me to take out all the disks. I withdrew a fistful but could still feel another two or three there in my pocket. A sort of tickle, a very slight movement, warned my hand. Opening it, I saw that the disks numbered 30 or 40. I could have sworn that there had not been more than ten. I put them on the table and felt for the rest. I did not bother to verify whether these had multiplied. I made a separate pile and tried to count them one by one.

This simple operation turned out impossible. I studied a single pebble, picking it up between my thumb and forefinger, and as soon as it was taken away the others increased in number. I checked to see if I was feverish and tried counting the disks again and again. The obscene miracle kept repeating itself. There was a cold

feeling in my feet and in the pit of my stomach, and my knees wobbled. How much time passed I don't know.

Without looking at them, I swept the disks into a single pile and threw them out of the window. With a strange sense of relief, I felt that their number had diminished. I closed the door firmly and lay down on the bed. Settling into my exact previous position, I tried to persuade myself that it had all been a dream. To keep my mind off the disks, to pass the time somehow, I recited aloud, slowly and carefully, the eight definitions and seven axioms of Spinoza's *Ethics*. I don't know whether this helped. I was in the midst of these exercises when I heard a knock. My natural fear was that I had been overheard talking to myself, and I opened the door.

It was the headman, Bhagwan Dass. For a moment his presence seemed to bring me back to everyday life. We went outside. It was my hope that the disks would have disappeared, but there they were on the ground. I no longer know how many they numbered.

The headman looked at them and then at me. "These stones aren't from around here," he said in a voice that was not his own. "They come from the top of the hill."

"Quite so," I answered. I added, without a touch of defiance, that I had found them on the plateau, and at once I was annoyed with myself for having given any explanation.

Ignoring me, Bhagwan Dass kept staring at them mesmerized. I ordered him to pick them up. He did not budge.

I regret to say that I took out my revolver and repeated the order in a louder voice.

"Better a bullet in the breast than a blue pebble in the hand", Bhagwan Dass said flatly.

"You're a coward," I told him. I think I was as frightened as he was, but I shut my eyes and with my left hand scooped up a handful of pebbles. I replaced my revolver and poured the stones into the palm of my other hand. Their number had increased.

Unconsciously, I had grown

used to these transformations. I was more taken aback by Bhagwan Dass's alarm.

"They are the stones that multiply themselves," he exclaimed. "Now they are many, but they can change. They have the shape of the full moon and that particular blue that comes to us only in dreams. My forefathers were not lying when they spoke of the stone's powers."

The whole village crowded around us.

I felt I was the magical owner of this miracle. To the general astonishment, I gathered the disks, held them aloft, let them fall, scattered them, and watched them increase and multiply or strangely decrease.

Filled with awe and dread, the onlookers pressed in. Men forced their wives to look upon the wonder. One or two hid their faces, others covered their eyes. Except for one happy-faced child, who toyed with them, no one dared touch the disks. At that point it struck me that this communion was defiling the miracle. I collected as many disks as I could and went back inside.

Perhaps I have tried to forget the rest of that day, which was the first of a wretched series which still has not ceased. The truth is that I do not remember it. Toward evening I reflected wistfully upon the previous day, which had not been particularly happy, since it had been populated — like the ones before it — by my obsession with the tiger. I tried to take refuge in that image, once bristling with power and now banal. The blue tiger seemed to me as innocuous as the black swan of the Romans, which was later discovered in Australia.

Re-reading my preceding notes, I find I have committed a grave error. Misled by the habit of that kind of writing, good or bad, which is wrongly called "psychological", I have tried to piece together — I don't know why — a chronological account of my dis-

covery. It would have been better to have dwelled on the monstrous nature of the disks.

If I were told that there were unicorns on the moon, I could accept or reject the information or even suspend judgement altogether. But I could imagine such creatures. On the other hand, if I were told that on the moon six or seven unicorns can be three, I would declare categorically that the fact was impossible. Anyone who understands that three and one make four does not try to prove this with coins or dice or chessmen or pencils. He understands it and that's that. He is unable to conceive any other number. There are mathematicians who claim that three and one is a tautology of four, a different way of saying four. It had befallen me, Alexander Craigie, out of all men in the world, to come upon the one object that contradicts this basic law of the human mind.

In the beginning, I had endured the fear of being mad; later, I think I would have preferred madness, since my private hallucination would have mattered less than evidence that the universe admits of chaos. If three and one can make two or one, reason is madness.

It was at that time that I fell into the habit of dreaming of the pebbles. The fact that the dream might not recur every night gave me a ray of hope which soon turned into terror. The dream was always more or less the same. The beginning forbade the end. A banister and an iron staircase descending in a spiral, and then a cellar or levels of cellars plunging by nearly perpendicular stairways to forges, locksmiths', prison cells, and quagmires. At the bottom, in their inevitable crevice, lay the pebbles, which were also Bebe-moth or Leviathan, those Biblical beasts which signify that God is irrational. I would wake up trembling, and there in the drawer were the pebbles, ready to transform.

The villagers changed towards me. Something of the divinity of the disks, which they called blue tigers, had rubbed off on me, but at the same time they knew I was guilty of having profaned the hilltop. At any moment of the night, at any moment of the day, the gods might punish me. The village people dared neither set upon me nor condemn my action, but I noticed that they were all now ominously servile. The boy who had played with the disks I did not see again. I feared poison or a knife in my back. One morning before daybreak I escaped. The whole population was spying on me, I felt, and my flight was a relief. Since that first morning, nobody had tried to see the pebbles.

I returned to Lahore. In my pocket was the handful of disks. The familiar company of my books did not bring me the relief I sought. The hated village was still out there, as were the jungle and the thickly-wooded hillside with its plateau and on the plateau the network of crevices and in the crevices the pebbles. My dreams confused and multiplied these disparate things. The village became the pebbles, the jungle the swamp, and the swamp the jungle. Once more I fled the company of my friends. I was afraid of giving in to the temptation of showing them that hideous miracle that undermined all man's science.

I tried various experiments. I made an incision in the shape of a cross on one of the disks. I shuffled it among the others and after one or two transformations lost it, even though the number of disks had increased. I made a similar test with a disk on which, taking a file, I had cut the arc of a circle. This one too got lost. With a punch I opened a hole in the center of a disk and repeated the test. The disk never reappeared. The next day the disk with the cross returned from its sojourn in nothingness. What mysterious power was that, obeying inscrutable laws or some non-human will, which absorbed the pebbles and in time eventually gave back one or two?

The same desire for order which in the beginning created mathematics made me look for some sort of order in the aberration of mathematics which these meaningless multiplying stones represented. In their unpredictable variations I tried to find a law. I spent days and nights compiling tables of the changes. From that stage I still have some notebooks,

hopelessly crammed with figures. My procedure was this. I counted the pieces with my eyes and wrote down the number. I then divided them into two handfuls, which I spread out on the table. Counting the two groups, I recorded the result and repeated the operations. The search for an order in the alterations, for some secret scheme, was useless. The greatest number of pieces I managed to record was 419; the smallest, three. There was one moment when I hoped, or feared, that they might all disappear. After experimenting a bit, I found that a disk separated from the others could neither multiply nor disappear. It grew without saying the four operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing were impossible. The pebbles negated arithmetic and the law of probability. Forty disks could, divided up, come out nine; the nine, in their turn divided, could be three hundred. I have no idea how much they weighed. I never resorted to a scale, but I am certain that their weight was constant and light. Their colour was always that same blue.

These calculations helped save me from madness. Handling the stones that made nonsense of the science of mathematics, I often thought of those of the Greek, which were the first numbers and which have brought the word "calculus" into so many languages. Mathematics, I told myself, have their beginning and their end in stones. If Pythagoras had ever used these...

After a month I realized that the chaos was inextinguishable. The disks and the constant temptation to handle them, to feel that tickle, to spread them out, to watch them increase or decrease, and to stare at the fluctuations of odd and even totals were irresistible. I came to fear that they might contaminate things, particularly my fingers, which could not keep from toying with them.

For several days I imposed on myself the duty of thinking of nothing but the pebbles, for I knew that oblivion could only be momentary and that to re-encounter my torment would prove unbearable.

The night of the tenth of February I did not sleep. After a walk that carried me into early dawn I passed before the gates of the mosque of Wazir Khan. It was the hour when the light has not yet revealed colours. Not a soul was in the courtyard. On an impulse, I dipped my hands into the pool. Inside the mosque, I reflected that God and Allah are two names for a single unimaginable Being, and I asked aloud for deliverance from my burden. I stood and waited for an answer.

I heard no footsteps, but a voice at my side said, "Here am I." It was a beggar. In the grey light I made out his head cloth, his extinguished eyes, his hollow skin and grizzled beard. He was not very tall.

He put out a hand and, in a low voice, said, "Alms, Protector for the Poor."

I searched my pockets, then answered, "I haven't a single coin."

"You have many," he replied. In my right pocket were the pebbles. I took one out and dropped it into the cup of his hand. Not the slightest sound was to be heard.

"You must give me all of them," he said. "He who does not give everything gives nothing."

I understood. "I want you to know that my gift may be frightening," I said.

"Perhaps that's the only offering I can receive," he answered. "I have sinned."

I dropped all the pebbles into the hollow of his hand. As if falling onto the seabed, they made not the faintest sound.

"I do not know yet what your gift is," he said. "But mine is frightening. May for days and nights, may reason, your habits, and the world never leave you. I did not hear the blind beggar's footsteps, nor did I see him vanish into the dawn."

Translated from the Spanish by Norman Thomas di Giovanni, currently writing a biographical account of his association with Borges for Century Hutchinson.

Television

Ladies of the law battle it out

Saturday night is all right for fighting for the attention of the female audience; it is at present the chosen battleground for television's two biggest women-oriented series, *Cagney and Lacey* (BBC1) undoubtedly won their round this Saturday, when the first baby ever nurtured in a top-rated American TV serial at last appeared on screen.

Cagney and Lacey is conceived, written and produced by women, and its feminist consciousness is as high as an elephant's eye. It combines politically immaculate stances on violence, sex and social issues with a gutsy, warm-blooded appeal which has so far proved beyond any like-minded product in Britain.

The axis of the drama is the relationship between two New

York detectives — Christine Cagney — single, thin and glamorous — and Mary-Beth Lacey — a mother, married, and dumpy even when not pregnant.

Some months ago Tynes Daly, the actress who plays the maternal Mary-Beth, announced her pregnancy, and in fine right-on style the bulge was written into the scripts along with doses of propaganda about maternity leave, antenatal classes and all the good stuff a husband should do for his wife at such a time. The scriptwriters finally rang a

carillon of changes on all the traditional get-me-to-the-hospital-on-time sequences, which seem so cloying in a mere marriage but which took on a new lease of life between the two detectives. At the end of it all Mary-Beth had a little girl, called her Christine and the audience undoubtedly cried their eyes out.

The ITV opposition *CATS* Eyes had no such drama to offer. This series features Jill Gascoine as a glamour-puss senior cop, with Leslie Ash and Tracy-Louise Ward as her underlings. It is largely a male

creation and often seems much like a clone of *The Professionals* with its focus on the triangular relationship of the two juniors — one a Sloane Ranger, the other a gutter-snipe — with their commander. The action tears along with a lot of hot lead and burning rubber. The plots are complicated and tinged with fantasy. Even when plastered with black commando make-up, our heroines' blonde hair falls in fetching ringlets and their lippish glistens winsomely. On Saturday evening, the girls were running around an SAS style training course, a mere rest cure compared with the simulation of natural childbirth taking place on the other channel.

Celia Brayfield

Rock

Tirades that cloud the talent

Joe Jackson
Wembley Arena

The gangly Joe Jackson took the London stage for the first time in two years, wearing a long brown overcoat and baseball hat, looking as though he had just popped into the chip shop on his way home from work.

The concert was served up in three courses, each announced by a percussive interlude and slide projections at the sides of the unadorned, modestly-lit stage. Broadly speaking, parts one and three were a lively mixture of old and new songs, played by the

whole band. Part two was a stodgy recital of slower ballad material, for the most part featuring Jackson accompanying himself on piano. It included a drastically reworked version of "Steppin' Out", somehow turned into a dirge. Jackson's jack-of-all-trades background, from Royal Academy of Music student to Playboy Club pianist and cabaret performer, has given him the theory and technique to turn his hand to a variety of musical styles.

His current three-piece band shifted adroitly between the various idioms and are to be congratulated on their versatile management of Jack-

son's sparse arrangement. The simple guitar/bass/drums unit was never found wanting. They even pulled off an enjoyable medley of songs from the *Jumpin' Jive* album, somehow covering for all the missing horns and harmony.

But for all his talents, Jackson's spiky, acerbic personality tended to get in the way of the performance. Rather than giving him an edge, his anger seemed a petty intrusion. His snipes against the Americans, who buy considerably more of his records than do the British, yielded one great song in "Right and Wrong", but he moaned about the irrelevance of recording

and buying singles before plugging his next release, the superficial "Home Town".

Paradoxically, the sheer seamless craftsmanship of his writing and performing, together with the precise iron discipline applied by the musicians, tended to overwhelm the individual merits of the songs, making the concert as a whole into something of a rock variety act: his passion, though never far from the surface, was ultimately subsumed by his broad technical skills. Although of a high quality, the entertainment lacked depth.

David Sinclair

BANK HOLIDAY

World Cup
guide:
pages 21 - 28

A run for dear life



The prize was neither a gold medal nor personal glory, but life itself, and more than 20 million people around the world ran for it yesterday.

The Race Against Time, the biggest sporting event in history, held to save the famine victims of Africa, dwarfed all the Olympics, all the Commonwealth Games, all the World Cups. It seemed likely to outpace the unprecedented achievements of the Live Aid pop concerts a year ago, which raised £48 million.

In almost 300 cities in 78 countries, the torch lit from the embers of a Sudanese refugee camp and carried to the steps of the United Nations headquarters in New York was the symbol followed by millions of men, women and children.

They ran in the early morning rain of Brisbane, under the midnight stars of New Delhi, in the midday sun in Manhattan, in the afternoon heat of Athens, Barcelona, Budapest and Rome. They ran through slums and city centres, down back streets and boulevards. They raised dust in Africa, blisters in New Zealand.

More than a million Britons are believed to have taken part, including an estimated 200,000 at Hyde Park in London. Every stride was helping to raise cash for the appeal.

Bob Geldof, who launched the venture as a sequel to Live Aid, joined the Hyde Park runners in a carnival atmosphere. He told a huge crowd before the start of the six-mile event at 4pm British time: "It's one thing to watch a pop concert, it's another to get out and run. You can affect the world you live in."

While praising the massive international response, he was strongly critical of governments and the United Nations for not doing more to help the millions of malnourished and starving in Africa. "If they don't act, they don't deserve to



Dancing against time: Two ballerinas taking part in the London run, while in Cardiff actor Brian Blessed hopped round the course as Long John Silver, complete with crutch

represent people like those who are taking part today", he said.

He had planned to fly to New York with Omar Khalifa, the Sudanese athlete who had visited 12 European capital cities with an Olympic torch since starting Sport Aid 10 days earlier. However, he followed medical advice and cancelled the trip because of tonsillitis.

Last night the Sport Aid organizers were beginning to add up the money, expected to reach a final total of many millions of pounds. A television global audience of more than 1.5 billion people, linked by 16 satellites, was urged to contribute

with cash, cheques and credit cards to banks of volunteers. By midday yesterday, more than £165,000 had been pledged in Britain through telephone calls, but it will be days, if not weeks, before the total response can be gauged.

Nick Cater, Sport Aid's spokesman in Britain, said: "The UK will be the biggest fund-raising country. At least a million people are expected to do something for the cause today. About 350,000 people have registered to join the 13 official runs in this country, but up to 700,000 more could be taking part in other events."

They included a group of nuns in Brighton planning to run round the garden of their convent, and a prisoner loping round the exercise yard at Dartmoor Prison. Rory Dale, who is serving seven years for armed robbery, was followed by a prison officer, Reg Pow. The pair hoped to raise about £300 for the appeal. "I am keen to give a little back, and this seemed an ideal way of doing it", Dale said.

Apart from officially-organized runs, thousands of smaller events took place throughout Britain. Many people followed Geldof's call to "open your doors and run round the

block". His father, Bob Geldof senior, signalled the start of a race in Tralee, co. Kerry, one of scores of outings in Ireland. About 10,000 took part in a race in Phoenix Park, Dublin. The Irish organizers were hoping to prompt the same generosity that enabled the country to hand over an average of £2 per head of population in last summer's Live Aid response.

In Cardiff, more than 20,000 joined in a race led by David Bedford, the former world 10,000 metres record holder. Dozens of mothers pushing babies in buggies took part. Actor Brian Blessed

hopped round the course in a Long John Silver costume and a crutch. A group of about 10 owners of Sinclair C5 trikes pedalled round the city centre. There were thousands of runners in organized races in Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In London, the former Olympic swimmer Duncan Goodhew, who took part in the Hyde Park run, summed up the feeling shared by millions across the globe: "The spirit is great and I just hope that the governments throughout the world listen to the message these people are giving."

Thomson Prentice

'It's one thing to watch a pop concert, it's another to get out and run'



Racing against time: Left, Rory Dale, serving seven years for armed robbery, leads prison officer Reg Pow around the exercise yard at Dartmoor. Centre, a runner passes Buckingham Palace on his way to Hyde Park, finish of the London run. Right, Steve Cram and Mike McLeod begin their run in Newcastle upon Tyne

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Heat, stirring continuously until mixture thickens.

Season to taste.

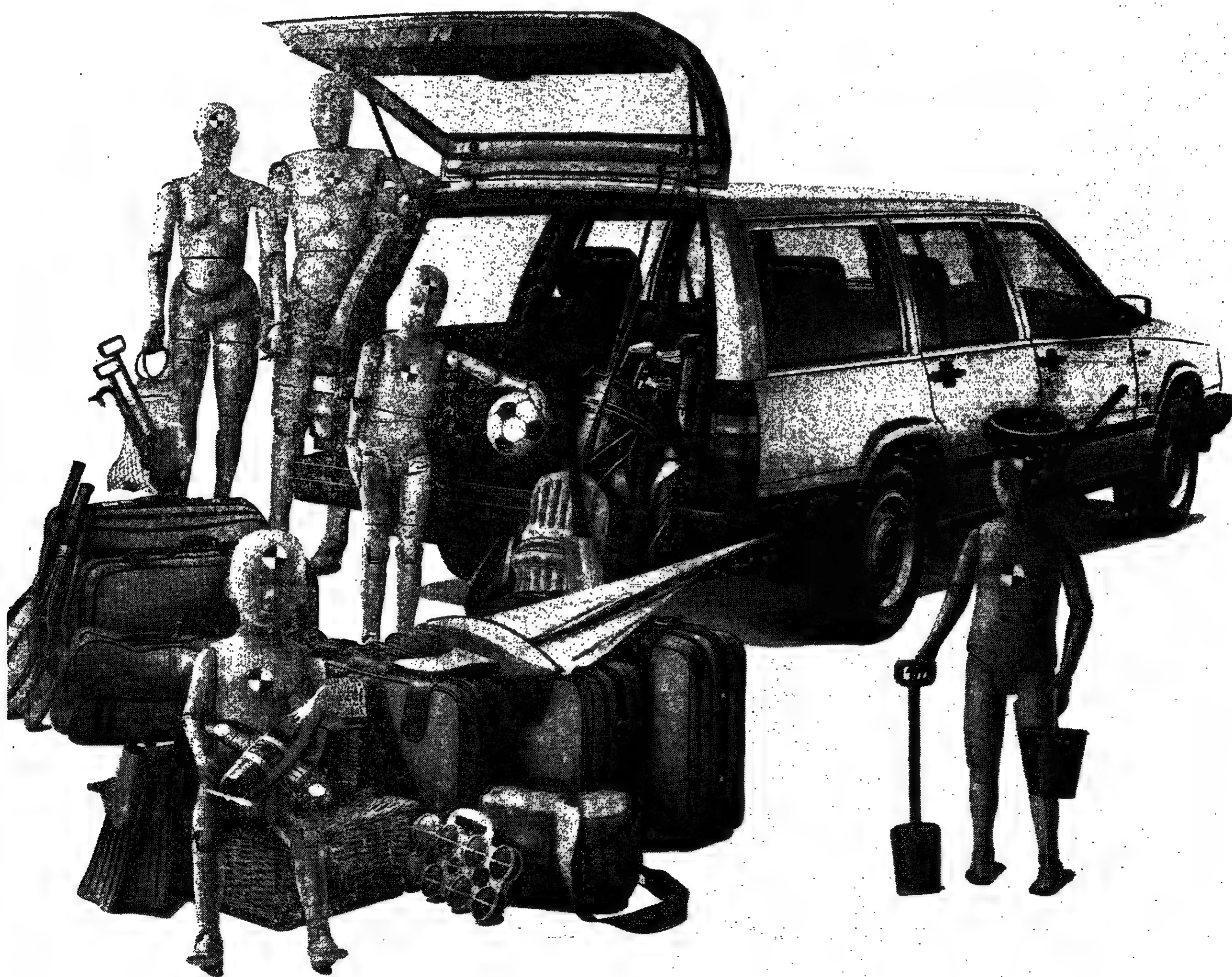
Spoon mixture onto 4 slices of buttered toast and serve immediately.

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John 11.50

The avant-garde world of Mr James

Two generations of extravagant buying, highlighting the taste of rich Edwardian socialites and of Edward James (below), a great 1930s patron of the avant-garde, are on display this week. And everything, as Geraldine Norman explains, is for sale



In elegant marquees spread on the lawn of West Dean Park, a massive part-Jacobean, part-Regency and very Edwardian castellated mansion, the lots are displayed: from monogrammed sheets to royal furniture, from Salvador Dali to Picasso, from sporting trophies to privately published poetry — the most intimate evocation of affluent life in two vanished eras.

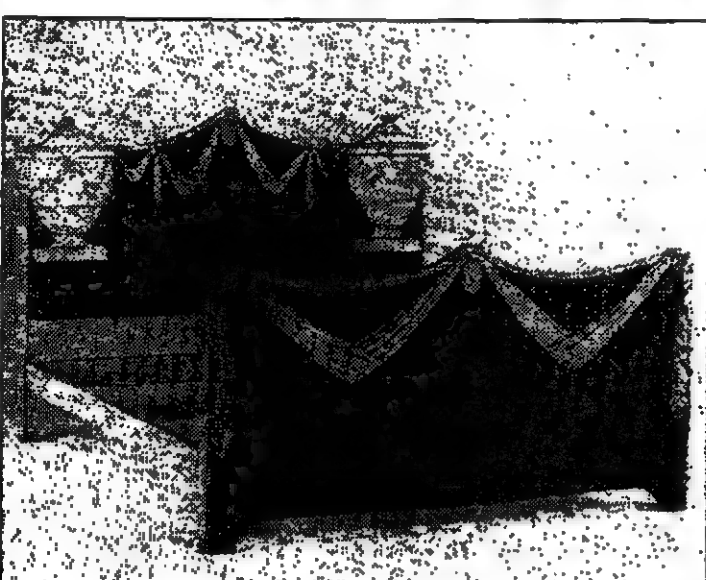
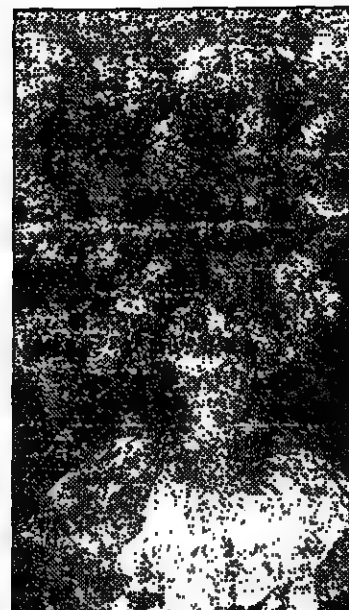
It is (rather erroneously) titled "The Edward James Collection" and Christie's intend to auction it between June 2 and June 6. The catalogues contain no fewer than 2,679 lots. Meanwhile everything is on view from today until Saturday (10am to 6pm).

Edward James was born in 1907, reputedly fathered by King Edward VII who was certainly his godfather and a close friend of his mother, both before and after her marriage to the enormously wealthy American William James. William's father had inherited a big timber business in New York State, married into mining and played a leading part in the development of the American railroad system. He settled in England around 1830 and fathered four sons of whom William, born in 1854, was the youngest.

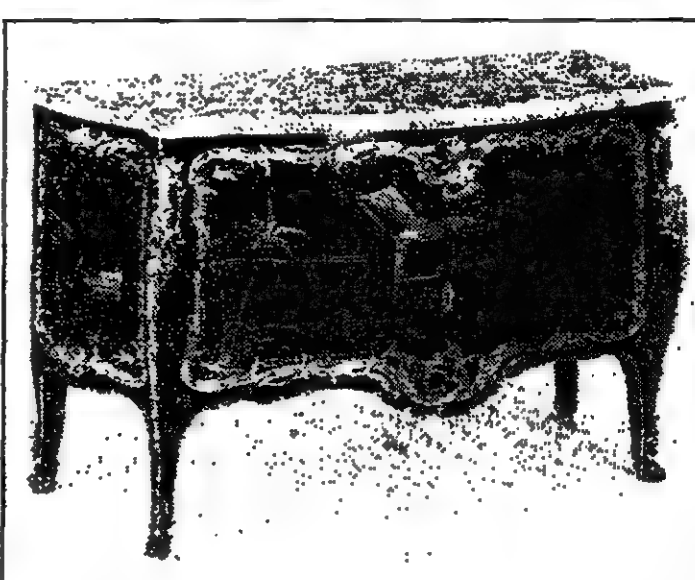
William's marriage to the society beauty Evelyn Forbes at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, in 1889 was one of the great social events of the



Above: "Paranoid Face" by Dali, a troupe of people painting for James's dining room at Wimpole Street. Right: "The girl under the black", Tchelitchew's portrait of Lottie Lenya, who performed for James in 1933. Below: "Man-chair" by Niki de Saint-Phalle, a gift from the artist to James in 1982.



Above: James photographed by Norman Parkinson in his study with the composer Igor Markevitch, 1936. Left: The bed created for Tilly Losch by Norris Wakefield. Right: A Louis XV lacquer commode: James commissioned a copy of it. Below: An ass's head by Derain, made for a ballet, 1933.



were genuine antiques, reproductions or an amalgam of the two. Satinwood was all the rage and there are fine Sheraton pieces, Dutch examples of the same period with neo-classical inlay, and Edwardian reproductions. Italian shopping sprees resulted in heavily carved walnut chests and commodes made to incorporate the panels they had acquired from Neapolitan state carriages.

The London house was mainly decorated with good French 18th-century furniture and there is plenty of it, mixed with 19th-century copies of famous pieces, such as the writing table made by Riesener for the Petit Trianon. Edward was equally happy with copies and one of the curiosities of the sale is an elaborate ormolu-mounted black lacquer commode made for him by the West Dean estate carpenter, William Bevis, as a pair to a genuine Louis XV example.

The mainstream of Edward's shopping is reflected in the Regency and lake Regency furniture which was favoured by leading London decorators of the 1930s, together with the quirky products of the avant-garde artists whom he patronized. The imitation bamboo furniture fashionable in the Regency period and much imitated in the 1930s is also there in quantity.

year. The couple remodelled West Dean and furnished it in the most lavish taste of the day, using it to entertain the brightest and best of the Prince of Wales's set. They also had a house in Scotland and a London home in Stanhope Street. Furnishings from all these establishments, lovingly hoarded by their son Edward until his death in 1964, are offered for sale.

Edward inherited one fortune from his uncle Frank who was a great traveller, yachtsman and big game hunter. He was trampled to

death by an elephant in 1890; the elephant's foot was turned into a waste-paper bin. He inherited his father's fortune at his death in 1912, though he did not have the use of it until he came of age in 1932.

His life thereafter was one long poetic spending spree. He had met John Betjeman in Oxford and published his first book of poems. Otherwise the James Press, his own private press, published only his own poetry of which examples are for sale. In 1931 he married

Tilly Losch, one of Diaghilev's dancers, and mounted a ballet season for her in Paris in 1933, roping in leading artistic talent of the time from Balanchine, Brecht and Kurt Weill to Derain and Tchelitchew.

After the break-up of the marriage in 1933 he became the leading patron of Salvador Dali and other Surrealist artists, employing them to redecorate his homes in Wimpole Street, West Dean and, most especially, Monkton, the little Lutyns shoos-

ing lodge built by his father on the West Dean estate. The sale contains furnishings from all these homes.

Other pieces come from his house in the Royal Crescent in Bath, while a large proportion of the pictures are from the house in Malibu, California, where he spent the war years. Redecorating his houses was one of Edward's great passions and some of the miscellaneous furnishings he bought for them never found a use. The suite of Dutch ebony and marquetry

panelling which he bought from the Earl of Rosebery at Mentmore is a case in point and has suffered from long damp years in store. The ormolu-mounted mahogany frames of a suite of Empire chairs are another.

The most valuable furniture was bought in the main by his parents, including royal chairs from the Tuileries. Their taste embraced all the most expensive fashions of the period 1890 to 1910 and shows a characteristic disregard for whether the pieces

The People's Palace returns

Twice destroyed by fire, the People's Palace is rising again from the ashes. Rex Bellamy watches the revival

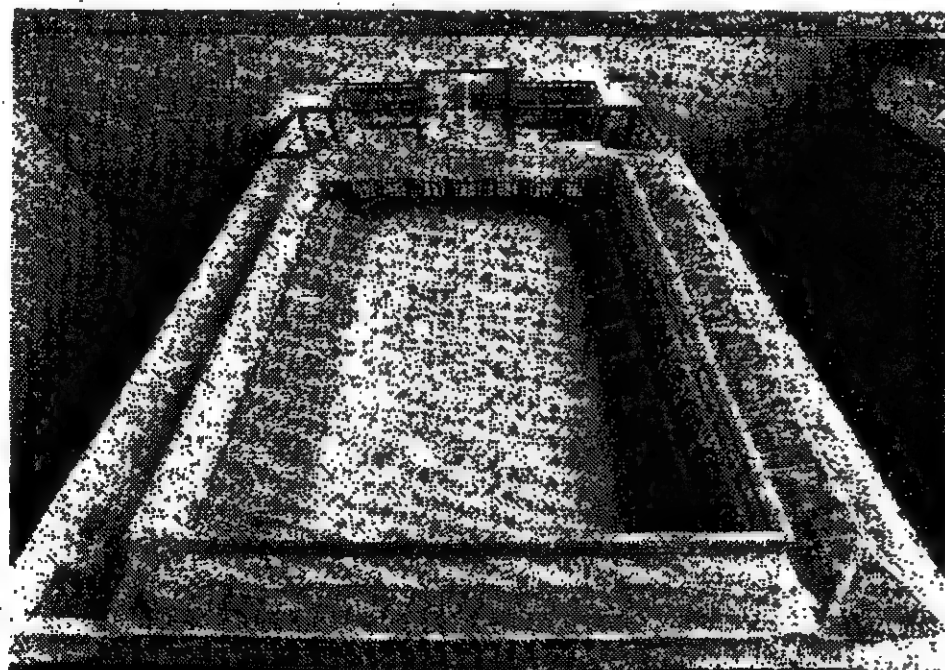
These days one explores Ally Pally only with a hard hat, an official escort and a good reason. The Victorian wreck, born in 1873 but twice ruined by fire, is a massive mess hinting at past and future magnificence, an echoing half-emptiness of rubble, mighty machines and cautious notices. Alexandra Palace is being restored at an estimated cost of £35 million, plus £15 million of what might loosely be described as private funding for such ancillary attractions as a hotel, an ice-skating rink and a television museum. The Palace of the People, as it used to be known, will reopen in January 1988.

"It would have been cheaper to have knocked the whole place down", says Tim Walsh, the deputy general manager. "But this is exciting — taking an old, run-down, burnt-out building and transforming it into what the original founders were looking for."

Alexandra Palace and Park is a charitable trust born in 1901. Its purpose was and is to cater for the public's "leisure, pleasure and recreation", as Walsh puts it. "That grand objective is our guiding light."

The sprawling eight and a half acres of Alexandra Palace are at the summit of 196 acres of wooded, sloping parkland equipped with a pitch and putt course, a ski slope, a boating lake, a garden centre, and a mini-zoo for children. The parkland has already been rescued from years of neglect. Since 1982, more than 5,000 trees have been planted, and the Victorian rose garden has been restored.

The shell of the Palace, poised on its charming, verdant height between Wood Green and Muswell Hill, commands a breathtaking prospect across the parkland and 13 miles of London to Crystal Palace. That distant mast is a reminder that the BBC made its first high-definition television transmission from Alexandra Palace in 1936. The old



Model of part of the new Alexandra Palace: the real thing opens in January 1988

studios are to house the new museum.

"Ally Pally" lasted only 16 days before its first fire but was restored in less than two years and reopened in 1875. The second flare-up came in 1980, and it was not until 1984

'Alexandra Palace and Park will be independent and self-supporting'

that work began on restoring the main structure. The buildings are scheduled to hand over the completed blend of old and new by October 1987, thus allowing the private army of the People's Palace three months for training and manoeuvres before they go on active service.

Athletics, basketball, boxing, gymnastics, table tennis and tennis are already booked in for the first three months of 1988. Television companies and sports governing bodies have helpfully specified their needs. Promoters and sponsors have made notes. "We have taken care with the design," says Walsh, "so that it will suit as many sports as possible." But occasionally he has been overwhelmed by the response to an exciting new dawn for British sport. "Indoor sports facilities in Britain compare unfavourably with those on mainland Eu-

rope and in the States", he says, "and many of Britain's sports governing bodies are simply not geared to the needs and possibilities of the 1980s and the future."

In terms of sport, Alexandra Palace's main possibilities are the Great Hall (6,670 square metres, a maximum of 7,500 spectators), and room for an athletics track of either 160 or 200 metres) and the West Hall (2,780 square metres and a maximum of 2,500 spectators). Hiring charges in 1988, including all services, will be £12,300 a day for the Great Hall and £5,150 for the West Hall.

The coming attractions at Alexandra Palace will not be restricted to sport. There will be exhibitions, conferences, banquets, concerts, or simply relaxation in the restored Palm Court, with its tropical vegetation, fountains, bar and restaurant, live entertainment, and an arched canopy containing 2,500 panes of glass. The restored Victorian theatre will be home for a local drama company. A 200-room hotel is to be built, and there will be parking space for more than 2,000 cars.

The cash for the basic redevelopment comes from investments based on insurance payments (almost £19 million) after the 1980 fire and a grant of £8.5 million made the same year by the Greater

London Council when they transferred their trusteeship to the borough of Haringey. Nor should one overlook the revenue from the Alexandra Pavilion, a remarkable, fabric-roofed temporary structure erected in 1981. The Pavilion has accommodated exhibitions, boxing, darts and pool, but it will eventually be sold. The site will become a car park.

Alexandra Palace and Park will be independent and self-supporting, with no repercussions on ratepayers. "We will have no public sector money", Walsh says, "so the building must have a commercial heart. The surplus revenue from exhibitions, entertainment, sport and the rest will be used for wider social objectives — such as maintaining, developing and beautifying the park and increasing its use." He estimates that two-thirds of the revenue will come from exhibitions and the rest mostly from sport. "We feel that the sports side will grow faster than the exhibitions."

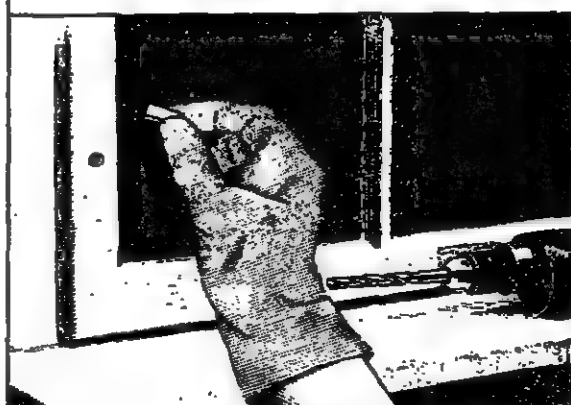
The old racecourse has gone. So has the railway station. But for the second time the People's Palace is rising from the ashes. On top of it, a statue of an angel is already in place, gazing across London. Perhaps it should have been a phoenix.



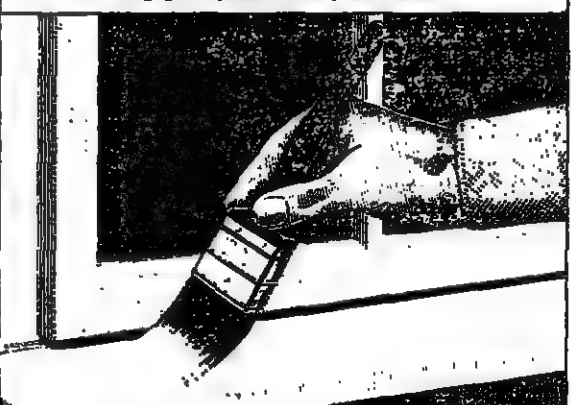
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Cup of joy, cup of fear



Football's greatest showpiece opens in Mexico on Saturday with three British teams among the 24.
David Miller assesses their chances and picks the likely victors

England may have triumphed in the 1966 World Cup, but it was a watershed in the tactical development of international football. It was the first World Cup in which the majority of the 16 finalists were as much concerned with not losing as with winning. Football as a spectacular sport has been hard pressed to maintain its aura ever since.

Let us not be naive about the finals of 1986. It is nationalism, as much as the expectation of entertainment, which makes the tournament still the major event in global sport. If England have a chance with a team of limited technical ability, it is because they will be prepared to attack with a winger and an old-fashioned centre forward.

Before 1966 football was still, mostly, a beautiful game. The final tournaments of 1950, 1954 and 1958 saw great teams living, and dying, by adventure. By 1962 there were one or two notes of caution from the more tactically calculating sides, such as Czechoslovakia, who reached the final, but there was a general commitment to going forward, predominantly with 4-2-4 formations, which would scare the pants off half the managers who will be in charge in Mexico this time.

Ramsey of England, the deplorable Lorenzo of Argentina, the timid Fabbri of Italy and other managers were radically to change the pattern in 1966. There may have been flowers in the ladies' lavatory at Everton for the World Cup in England, but there was a decided scarcity of blooms on the field among many of the teams. Ramsey's shrewdly assembled side, which contained several world class players in Banks, Wilson, Moore, Bobby Charlton, Hurst and Peters, won the tournament primarily because it was difficult to beat. A criterion was established which few teams, apart from Holland in the Seventies and Brazil, have sought to alter.

The most significant aspect of the final at Wembley was that the two most gifted players on the field, Bobby Charlton and Franz Beckenbauer, were used, in a calculated decision by their respective managers, to neutralize each other: with the result that they were never more than an arm's length apart and neither gave a fulfilling performance in what should have been a peak of their careers.

Football has progressively been stifled by its own intelligence. Occasionally along comes an old-fashioned, romantic adventurer such as Michel Hidalgo of France who, given the coincidence of simultaneously emerging great players such as Platini, Giresse and Tigana, wins the European Championship. Had it not been for the shameful foul by Schuster of West Germany in the semi-final, France might well have won the World Cup of 1982. Whether, under their new manager Henri Michel, they can sustain their five year eminence remains to be seen, but it would be a wonderful tonic for liberated football if they could now reach the final.

France play with a 4-4-2 formation by necessity rather than design, simply because they have few outstanding forwards and a profusion of brilliantly creative, attack-minded midfield men which includes, besides those just mentioned, Fernandez, Genghini and Ferrari: not to mention attack-minded defenders. Theirs is by no means an easy group with the Soviet Union and Hungary, though in their opening match they should start well against the unfancied Canada, managed by Tony Waiters and dependent on Vrablic, an immigrant Czech currently playing in Belgium, for any inspiration.

The Soviet Union's manager, Valery Lobanovsky, will be hoping



In Spain four years ago, Paolo Rossi's goals enabled Italy to match Brazil's record of three World Cup titles. Can the holders, or anyone else, prevent a home victory for a South American team on June 29?

that Protasov, his new goal-getter from Dnepr, has recovered from injury, and with Gyorgy Mezey of Hungary having four wingers from whom to select two, this should be one of the least defensive of first round groups.

The most defensive will probably be Group A, in which Italy, Argentina and Bulgaria are all counter-attacking teams and South Korea, who only turned professional in 1983, will be hoping merely to restrict the goals they concede to a tolerable respectability. Enzo Bearzot, whose Italian team has barely produced a praiseworthy performance since winning the Cup in Spain, will be going for their usual first round objective of goalless draws or a nicked one-goal break-away win. Italy are short of players, inspiration and, failing to qualify for the European Championship, experience.

We will watch Argentina with some anxiety that they may be about to return to the underhand ways from which Cesar Menotti painstakingly liberated them. Their manager is Carlos Bilardo, one of that pack of ferocious Estudiantes players who tangled with Manchester United in the late Sixties. He says he will play without wingers with a 4-3-3 formation, so it will be interesting to see how he uses the able Valdano, a winger with Real Madrid.

Watching the draw for the finals being made ceremoniously in public is like watching a conjuror at a children's party: you know he has a spare card up his sleeve but you can't quite see it. I don't know how the Mexicans at Fifa contrived a group with Paraguay, the inexperienced outsiders of South America, Iraq and the negative Belgians, but the hosts should have ensured that they reach the second round and boost the as yet unpromising ticket sales. The evidence of England's flattering recent victory in Los Angeles suggests that Mexico, as old fashioned as ever in their possession tactics, are little without Sanchez, of Real Madrid, and Boy, their captain. I had thought they might reach the semi-final, but not now - unless the referees, of course, give them exceptional assistance, as they did in 1970.

Paraguay, under Cayetano Re, are said to play imaginative "total" football. It would be nice to see them

eliminate Belgium's wholly negative "anti-football" tactics which obliterated Maradona in 1982 and scraped them through in the present qualifying play-off with The Netherlands.

Group D is as fascinating as Group E with, I believe, an outside chance that Northern Ireland, under Billy Bingham's pragmatic, functional 4-4-2 structure of negligible forces, may squeeze into the second round. Brazil, again managed by Tele Santana, will attack because they know no other way - even when, foolishly, level at 2-2 with Italy in 1982 and safe for the semi final. They have exciting young attackers in Muller, Casagrande and Silas and will get stronger the longer they survive. Yet recent unsettled

form, the ageing of Socrates and Falcão, misleading public pressure to include the injured Zico, may find them struggling in their vital opening match against Spain, the European runners-up and much improved on 1982.

Miguel Muñoz, captain of Real Madrid in the 1950s and, at 64, the second-oldest manager in the tournament, will probably use Maceda, Real's centre-back, as an attacking sweeper: one of football's most exciting plays, recalling times of the attacking centre-half of long ago, and used regularly now in Yugoslav and Spanish football. With Algeria, emergent heroes of 1982, also an attacking team, any two could qualify.

The only certainty about Group E

seems to me that Scotland will finish last, possibly without a point, Alex Ferguson having turned inwards on domestic prejudice for Aberdeen and Dundee players and away from the international experience of Hansen and, initially, Archibald.

West Germany, even with Voller now fit and returning to partner Allofs in a 4-4-2 formation, may not be able to do enough to oust Uruguay, for me the favourites, or Denmark.

In Francescoli and Da Silva, Uruguay have probably the two best players in the tournament, capable of emulating Pele and Tostao in the previous Mexican finals; while Sepp Piontek's 3-5-2 formation with Denmark, priming the thrusts of Elkjaer and Laudrup, can beat anybody if they do not tire as they did in the European championships.

And England? If Waddle or Barnes plays with maturity on the wing, if one of them keeps pumping the ball across to Hateley's head, if Trevor Steven or Hoddle does the same from the other flank, if Bryan Robson remains fit enough to be included, if Butcher can establish a reliable partnership with whomever is preferred at centre-back, if Lineker can reproduce his domestic form and pace in the sapping heat of Monterrey or at altitude, then England's direct 4-3-3 pattern, built around Hateley, will worry any opposition, all of which will have difficulty getting past Shilton. But that is a lot of ifs. Poland should accompany them into the second round.

Bobby Robson should remember that a quarter of all goals derive from crosses, and 80 per cent of those come from headers: in other words, a fifth of all goals are from headers from crosses. England are not good enough to play exclusively possession football on the ground, but none of the 23 opposing goalkeepers will fancy confronting Hateley when the ball is centred. England have one relatively rare and direct tactic. They should use it profitably.

David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent of The Times, is the author of England's Last Glory: The Boys of '66, published by Pavilion Books.



'Shaping a side is like a painting, there is creativity about it. You stand back and think, what a lovely scene'

Bobby Robson on his England squad, page 27

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PLUS full fixture and television guide, and a team by team analysis of each group

GROUP A

A special talent to instil fear

Argentina will be one of the most feared teams in the competition, and not merely because of their talent. As they confirmed in Paris in March, they remain physically aggressive and wildly competitive, at times unacceptably so. Even when they have possession, they are prepared to use their elbows to reshape the faces of their opponents.

At least Carlos Bilardo, their manager, is qualified to treat the injured. He is a doctor. More significantly, he was the iron man in midfield in the notorious Estudiantes de la Plata side that bent the rules to beat Manchester United and claim the world club championship title in 1968.

Bilardo has brought similarly vigorous tactics to the national side since taking over from Cesar Menotti, three years ago, but without substantial success. Argentina won only 13 of his first 34 internationals and half of them were against the weaker countries in South America such as Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Mexico.

Indeed, they made sure of qualifying for the finals only five minutes from time in their last home tie, against Peru. Daniel Passarella, the captain of the triumphant team in their own homeland in 1978, said at the time that there would have to be "a great improvement, otherwise we have no chance".

Their defeats in France and, especially, Norway last month suggest that the "great improvement" had yet to take place, but subsequently and ominously they overwhelmed Israel 7-2. Their preparations have been disrupted because most of their best players have been abroad during the season. Maradona, Passarella, and Barbas have been in Italy, for instance, and Valdano in Spain.

In January Bilardo put his home-based representatives through a rigorous training programme. They gathered from Tuesday to Friday each week (and spent 90 minutes a day practising dead-ball kicks) and then returned to their domestic clubs over the weekend. It was not until this month that he was able to assemble his whole squad.

He took them to Colombia, where he was formerly in charge (he was dismissed after failing to lead them into the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain). Recognizing that his own future and Argentina's fate now depends heavily on the gifted Diego Maradona, Bilardo has increased the player's sense of responsibility by appointing him captain.

Maradona has been troubled this season by a knee injury, though he himself has dismissed the problem and the advice to visit a surgeon. During the qualifying stages last summer, he confirmed that even on one leg he has the

ARGENTINA

World Cup finals record:
1930: Final: Uruguay 4, Argentina 2
1934: Out in first round
1938, 1950, 1954 —
1958: Out in first round
1962: Out in first round
1966: Quarter-final: England 1, Argentina 0
1970 —
1974: Out in second round
1978: FINAL: ARGENTINA 3, NETHERLANDS 1
1982: Out in second round

Manager:

Carlos Bilardo

Squad:
Sergio Almirón (1), Sergio Batista (2), Ricardo Bochini (3), Claudio Borghi (4), Jose Luis Brown (5), Daniel Passarella (6), Jorge Burruchaga (7), Nestor Clausen (8), Jose Cuculito (9), Diego Maradona (10), Jorge Valdano (11), Hector Enrique (12), Oscar Garra (13), Ricardo Gusti (14), Luis Islas (15), Julio Olarticoechea (16), Pedro Pasculli (17), Nery Pumpido (18), Oscar Ruggeri (19), Daniel Tapia (20), Marcelo Trobbiani (21), Hector Zelada (22).

ability to shape the destiny of any game.

But his influence may be diminished by crude challenges. He is sure to be a marked man, almost certainly literally, by the end of the tournament. It is also notable that Maradona, voted the South American player of the year in 1980 at the age of 20, was not even considered among the top ten in 1984.

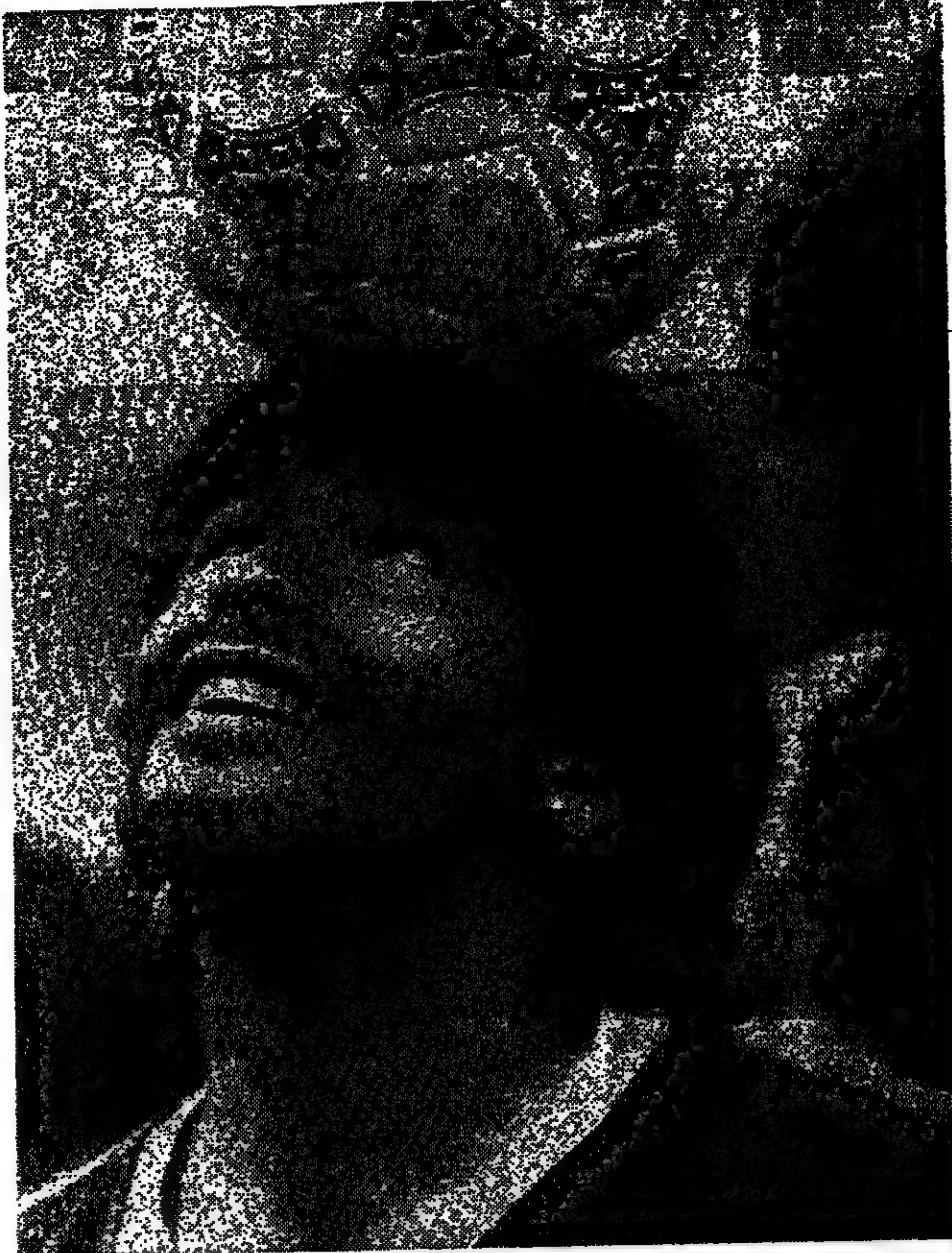
The Argentinians are known to have a striking deficiency. During Bilardo's opening 34 games, for example, they scored only 41 goals. Claudio Borghi, a 21-year old who has so far followed precisely the path that Maradona took during his early career at Argentinos Juniors, is emerging as a possible answer to the problem.

Maradona himself is said to feel that the youngster is over-rated, but Borghi was the leading scorer last season, at the end of which his club won the Libertadores Cup, and Juventus are interested in investing in his promise. Argentina's defence is likely to be effective, though Jaime Fillo, the highly effective goalkeeper of the 1978 and 1982 finals, has been omitted.

Fillo can take comfort from his memories of 1978, when, with the national economy faltering and the government in crisis, there was huge support for a team that took full advantage of representing the host nation.

In achieving Argentina's sole World Cup title to date, they became not least the team that bequeathed to English football the rich and contrasting talents of Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa.

Stuart Jones



Diego Maradona: a marked man, but even on one leg capable of shaping Argentina's destiny.

Corruption, disruption and plain old friction

Bulgaria's World Cup challenge appeared to have collapsed amid a flurry of vicious punches and wild kicks at the end of last season's domestic cup final. Levski Spartak and CSKA Sofia, the two leading clubs, were involved in a brawl so disgraceful that five players were later banned for life. Most of them happened to be internationals.

They included Mikhailov, reputed to be one of the best goalkeepers in Europe, Strakov, a highly gifted forward, and Mladenov, a member of the CSKA side that knocked out Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, the European champions, in successive seasons. Six months later the miscreants were pardoned, although Nikolov, their right back and the player of the year last season, remains under suspension.

The players have not been alone in shaming the name of Bulgarian football which has for years been darkened by corruption. Dimitar Nikolov, a former chairman of the national association, and two of his leading officials are now in prison for between seven and 18 years after being found guilty of accepting bribes and of embezzlement.

The alarming total of 92 free

BULGARIA

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958 —
1962: Out in first round
1966: Out in first round
1970: Out in first round
1974: Out in first round
1978, 1982 —

Manager:
Ivan Vutsov

Squad:
Borislav Mihailov (1), Nasko Sirakov (2), Nikolai Arabov (3), Peter Petrov (4), Georgi Dimitrov (5), Andrey Yeliazkov (6), Boyko Iskrenov (7), Any Sackov (8), Stoytcho Mladenov (9), Yvelio Gospodinov (10), Plamen Geyov (11), Radoslav Zoravkov (12), Alexander Markov (13), Plamen Markov (14), Georgi Yordanov (15), Wasi Dragolov (16), Hristo Kolev (17), Boycho Velitchkov (18), Atanas Pavlov (19), Kostadin Kostadinov (20), Ilya Dilyakov (21), Ilya Valov (22).

kicks that littered their qualifying tie at home against Yugoslavia last season suggests that they will be among the most physically aggressive sides in Mexico. More is the pity. In defeating France, the European champions, 2-0 in Sofia last May, they confirmed that they have enough natural ability to improve their poor record in the World Cup finals.

Though they had trained thoroughly for Mexico in 1970 — and claimed the first goal of the tournament — they were not prepared for the heat in Leon. Their manager at the time, Stefan Bozhkov, was a doctor. Unguarded in defeat, he grumbled: "Even if you lived here for 20 years, you still would not get acclimatized to the temperature and the altitude."

In 1974 they were consid-

ered to be a threat but yet again failed to live up to expectations against Sweden, the Netherlands and Uruguay. In a dozen tries so far, therefore, they have not celebrated a single victory. Their statistics, of scoring a mere nine goals and conceding 29, are the worst of the European contingent.

Vutsov, the man now in charge, has painful particularly memories of the 1966 event. A central defender, he beat his own goalkeeper with a spectacular header five minutes into the match against Portugal. He now expects his side to reach the last 16 for the first time, although he admits that "we lack bite in attack".

"We are not a team of stars. We rely on team spirit," he says. Yet he makes the startling claim that Gospodinov is potentially the greatest player in Bulgarian history. Vutsov will rely on more experienced individuals such as Dimitrov, his captain, and Sackov, both of whom are approaching a record number of international caps.

That record is held by Bonev, whose career after 96 appearances was another to be foreshortened by disciplinary measures. Dimitrov, the current player of the year, organizes their defence and Sackov creates their designs in midfield. The elegant and lively Sirakov looks to be the most dangerous of their supposedly limited strike force.

The Bulgarian preparations abroad have been particularly discouraging. Earlier this year they lost 2-0 in Spain, 2-0 to East Germany in Queretaro (one of the World Cup venues), and 1-0 to Puebla, where they will be based in the first round. They can, however, point to a 1-0 victory. The opponents, it should be added, were a team of Mexican juniors.

Stuart Jones



Bruno Conti (top) and Gianluca Vialli: two forwards hoping to repeat Italy's 1982 triumph

Italian imports affect their balance of skill

Italy, the world champions, could pay a heavy price for importing the most dazzling talents on earth. Enzo Bearzot, the manager who led them to the title in Spain, has warned that "The foreigners may add colour to our domestic League but they also represent a hazard. He was referring principally to the area of midfield.

The list of those who have been on weekly display in Italy includes many of those who are about to be seen as the most creative figures in Mexico. They include the likes of Sonness, Wilkins, Platini, Zico, Socrates, Falcao, Junior, Carezo, Maradona, and Briegle have become accustomed to assuming the leading role at their respective clubs.

So has Brady, although he will not be performing in Mexico. Bearzot is concerned that, as a consequence, his own choice is restricted to midfield players who are used to neither taking responsibility nor stretching their own imagination. He has also lost half of the side that won the title in Spain.

Zoff, Gentile, Antognoni, Graziani, Bettiga and Causio have all gone. After a recent home defeat by Norway, Bearzot omitted another half a dozen of his experienced representatives. Rossi, Conti, Giordano, Tardelli, Fanna and Vercichow were all dropped, albeit temporarily, from his new plans.

Italy had lost three

ITALY

World Cup finals record:
1930 —
1934: FINAL: ITALY 2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1
1938: FINAL: ITALY 4, HUNGARY 2
1950: Out in first round
1954: Out in first round
1958, 1962 —
1966: Out in first round
1970: Final: Brazil 4, Italy 1
1974: Out in first round
1978: Out in second round
1982: FINAL: ITALY 3, WEST GERMANY 1

Manager:

Enzo Bearzot

Squad:
Giovanni Galliani (1), Giuseppe Bergomi (2), Antonio Cabrini (3), Fulvio Collovati (4), Sebastiano Nela (5), Gaetano Scirea (6), Roberto Tricella (7), Pietro Vercichow (8), Carlo Ancelotti (9), Salvatore Bagni (10), Giuseppe Barresi (11), Franco Tancredi (12), Fernando De Napoli (13), Antonio Di Gennaro (14), Marco Tardelli (15), Bruno Conti (16), Gianluca Vialli (17), Alessandro Altobelli (18), Giuseppe Galderisi (19), Paolo Rossi (20), Aldo Serena (21), Walter Zenga (22).

question the finest left back in the world and the national captain for the last three years. He holds one World Cup record that can never be taken away, though he wishes it could. In Spain, he became the first player ever to miss a penalty in the final.

He remained unruffled then but there were signs during the defeat by West Germany in Avellino that his composure is fraying at the edges. One of his challenges was so wild and reckless that he deserved to be sent off. The Germans punished him anyway instead by claiming their winner from the subsequent penalty.

Cabrini will be joined by Scirea, his club colleague and

the captain of Juventus. A sweeper, he often lies so deep that his closest neighbour is his goalkeeper (now Tancredi instead of Zoff) rather than the defenders in front of him. No one will find it easy to open the Italian back door when it is guarded by such a pair.

Although Bearzot expects that the Brazilian style will be successful, he does not feel that Brazil will necessarily win. Outside the South American nations, he selects France, Hungary and England as the most powerful contenders. "We will be up there as well," he added, and in view of Italy's record, no one should doubt him.

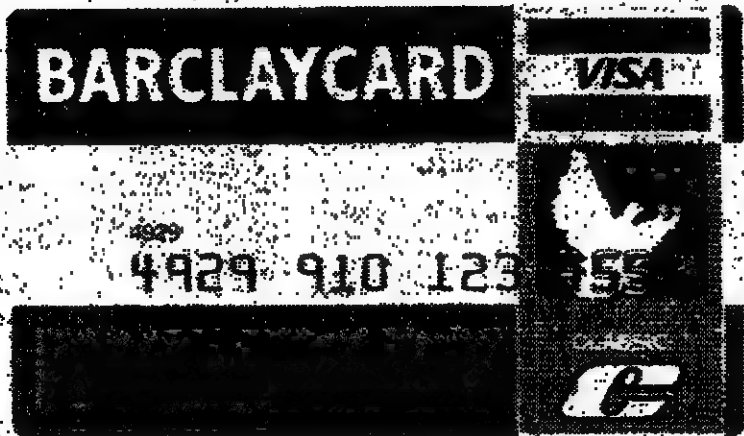
The only Europeans to win the title on three occasions, they were the runners-up in Mexico in 1970. As in Spain, they were negative and occasionally brutally ruthless but the longer the tournament the better they became. After cutting down Beckenbauer in the semi-final, they overcame the Germans in extra time before succumbing to Pele and the golden Brazilians.

Yet, tucked inside the past history of the fiery and emotional Italians are several embarrassing moments on the world stage. The most infamous occurred in 1966. They started as the clear favourite in the group that was based in the north east of England during the first round and they remained so even after going down surprisingly to the Soviet Union.

In their last game they were reduced to 10 men after half an hour when Bulgarelli damaged a knee but the name that will be remembered is that of Pak Doo Ik. He scored what proved to be the lone and decisive goal for North Korea and Italy were knocked out. By coincidence, their last opponents in the first round are South Korea.

Stuart Jones

It helped Mrs. White go brown.



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The South Koreans first stepped into the European arena when they met Sweden in the Olympic Games of 1948. They lost 12-0. Their initial appearance in the World Cup final was only marginally less embarrassing. They were humiliated 9-0 by Hungary and 7-0 by Turkey and returned home to be pelted by tomatoes.

With names such as Huh Jung-Moo, No Soo-Jin, Cha Bum-Kin and Kim Pyung-Suk representing clubs such as the Hallelujah Eagles, the Yukong Elephants, the Hyundai Tigers, the Pohang Atoms and Dong-A University, many might imagine that they will provide no more than a few laughs and a commentator's nightmare in Mexico. It would be foolish to underestimate them.

Since Kim Jung-Nam took over as their manager, their results should prompt Argentina, Bulgaria and particularly Italy, their opponents in the first round, to take them seriously. First he guided them through the jungle of the Asian qualifying groups with victories over Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan before taking them on an equally strenuous tour across the globe.

Last December they visited Mexico where they went down to three credible defeats by

SOUTH KOREA

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950 —
1954: Out in first round
1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager:

Kim Jung Nam

Squad:
Cho Byung-Duk (1), Park Kyung-Hoon (2), Chung Jong-

the odd goal, against the hosts twice and against Hungary. They closed with their most notable performance, a 2-0 victory over Algeria, who are considered the strongest side in Africa but were without their professional-based players.

Early in the new year the Koreans spent a month in Europe playing against club sides. Their most powerful opponents were Anderlecht, who were surprisingly knocked out in the semi-final of this season's European Cup by the eventual winners, Steaua Bucharest. Two goals down early on, the Koreans recovered to win 3-2.

"My team is the best that South Korea has produced in the last four decades", Kim has declared. "I know Argentina, Bulgaria and Italy are superior to us in every respect but they will find it extremely

difficult to brush us aside". The England squad would not disagree with his appraisal. The two nations, both of whom trained at altitude in Colorado Springs earlier this month, agreed to meet each other in a friendly but competitive fixture on a local school playing field. England, troubled in the opening 20 minutes, eventually won comfortably by 4-1, but only after producing some of their most dazzling football for many years.

The Koreans, beaten in a World Cup qualifying play-off by Australia in 1974 and by Iran in 1978, have several players with experience in foreign leagues. Cha Bum-Kin, who is credited with a suspiciously high total of 141 caps, has been in West Germany for the last eight years; in 1980, he was voted above



Cha Bum-Kin: said to have 141 South Korean caps

Kevin Keegan in a magazine. Cho Young-Jeung appeared for Chicago Sting, Huh Yung-Moo was once on the books of PSV Eindhoven and Choi Soon-Ho, the highest paid player in the domestic league, has attracted the attentions of the same Dutch club. He is expected to fulfil his ambition

of playing either in West Germany or in Italy after the finals are over.

A professional league, known as the "Superleague", was not formed in Korea until three years ago. The South Korean Football Association, preferring to maintain the amateur code, at first ignored its existence, but at the end of 1984 a professional squad was assembled for the World Cup qualifying ties and to compete in the Asian Cup. Their early progress was more disappointing than expected and their manager, Mung Chong-Shik, resigned. Kim, himself a former international defender, has since blended the young amateurs from the Olympic squad with the senior professionals and has put the mixture through an exhaustive build-up.

"We are still a developing team," he says, adding the hope that "we don't embarrass ourselves in Mexico" and the suggestion that "we may have a few shocks in store". His words will sound a particularly ominous warning in the Italian camp, for whom the name Korea revives only painful memories of their wretched defeat in the 1966 World Cup finals, at the hands of the men from north of the demilitarized zone.

Stuart Jones

GROUP B

The hosts provide a loaded dice

The dice are inevitably loaded heavily in favour of Mexico, the hosts of the competition for the second time. In 1970 they made little use of the advantages of climate, conditions and crowd support. Second in the first round group behind the Soviet Union, they were beaten comprehensively 4-1 by Italy in the quarter-finals.

Now, apart from being surrounded by the home comforts of their own capital city, they have added another string to their bow. Their build-up, which has embraced a total of more than 70 practice matches over the last two years, is by far the most comprehensive of all the 24 finalists.

They collected some encouraging results along the way during their long list of fixtures. They beat Finland 3-0 in Helsinki and Hungary 2-0 in Budapest, for example, and held Argentina both in Monterrey and in Buenos Aires and also Uruguay, who are considered marginally the World Cup favourites, in Montevideo.

After last summer's tournament in Mexico City, during which they beat England and West Germany and drew with Italy, many regarded them as one of the joint favourites in arguably the most open field in the competition's history. But their recent performances have suggested that they no longer deserve so prominent a position.

At the end of last year they embarked on a tour of the Middle East which was to prove little short of

MEXICO

World Cup finals record: 1930: Out in first round 1934, 1938 — 1950: Out in first round 1954: Out in first round 1958: Out in first round 1962: Out in first round 1966: Out in first round 1970: Quarter-final: Italy 4, Mexico 1 1974 — 1978: Out in first round 1982 —

Manager: Velibor Milutinovic
Squad: Pablo Laros (1), Mario Trejo (2), Fernando Quirarte (3), Armando Ponce (4), Francisco Cruz (5), Carlos de los Cobos (6), Miguel Espinoza (7), Alejandro Dominguez (8), Hugo Sanchez (9), Tomas Boy (10), Carlos Hermoso (11), Ignacio Rodriguez Bahena (12), Javier Aguirre (13), Felix Cruz (14), Luis Flores (15), Carlos Munoz (16), Rafael Ramirez (17), Rafael Amador (18), Javier Hernandez (19), Olaf Heredia (20), Cristobal Ortega (21), Manuel Negrete (22).

disastrous. A victory over North Yemen was their lone triumph. Draws against such relatively weak opponents as Jordan, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were followed by defeats in Libya and Egypt.

Bora Milutinovic, the Yugoslav in charge, was in danger of losing his job, but he and his assistants claimed that the fiery heat and the artificial pitches on which some of their games were staged had con-

tributed to the failures. In the more comfortable environment of Los Angeles, their second home, they were more successful.

They remained unbeaten there in 17 internationals until they met England on May 17. Before the game, played under a hazy smog and an otherwise cloudless blue sky, Bobby Robson said that he thought the Mexicans were "strong semi-final possibilities". He then watched his side unhinge their defence three times.

Mexico can point to the absence of the injured Tommy Boy and Hugo Sanchez, their two leading figures, as an excuse for the 3-0 defeat. Yet neither of those individuals would have cemented a defence that fell apart before the interval or assisted a goalkeeper who prefers to punch the ball with the enthusiasm of a boxer rather than catch it.

Boy (who is deliberately vague about his age: estimates vary between 30 and 33) is the captain and the main architect of their designs. Since he himself finds the heat and the altitude "a debilitating experience", he dismissed the challenge from Europe but, unless Sanchez is in striking form, their own will fall short of their people's expectations.

Their record so far does not promote optimism, anyway. Involved in eight previous World Cup finals, they have won only three of their 24 ties. Although they should emerge from one of the weaker first round groups, their eventual destiny is not so assured.

Stuart Jones



Hugo Sanchez: the key to Mexico's hopes



Enzo Scifo: Belgium's exciting newcomer

Belgium has followed a disturbing pattern that runs through several of the World Cup finalists. The designs of Guy Thys virtually fell apart before the 1984 European championships when a bribe scandal, involving Waterschei and Standard Liege, effectively removed the backbone of his side.

Gerets, Meuwis and Plessers, all experienced and influential members from Liege, were suspended after being found guilty of paying Waterschei players to throw the last game of the 1982 season and thus wave Standard through to the title. Thys, conceding that Belgium were far below strength in the tournament two years ago, started to rebuild.

The most exciting newcomer was Scifo, a frail but elusive individual who was eligible also to play for Italy. Plessers and then Gerets were subsequently pardoned during the

BELGIUM

World Cup finals record: 1930: Out in first round 1934: Out in first round 1938: Out in first round 1950 — 1954: Out in first round 1958, 1962, 1966 — 1970: Out in first round 1974, 1978 — 1982: Out in second round

Manager: Guy Thys
Squad: Jean-Marie Pfaff (1), Eric

World Cup qualifying stages and the Belgians went on to squeeze in ahead of their neighbours, the Netherlands, whom they beat in a play-off on away goals. But their World Cup record is poor.

Belgium have become famed for laying precise off-side traps that are used as a launching pad for counter-attacks. Their tactics will be the same in Mexico, where they will start with the uncon-

Gerets (2), Frank Van Der Elst (3), Michel De Wolf (4), Michel Renquin (5), Frank Vercauteren (6), Rene Vandereycken (7), Vincenzo Soto (8), Erwin Vandendurgh (9), Philippe Desmet (10), Jan Ceulemans (11), Jacques Munaron (12), Georges Gryn (13), Leo Cluytens (14), Leo Van Der Elst (15), Nico Claessen (16), Raymond Mommsen (17), Daniel Veyt (18), Hugo Broos (19), Gilbert Bodart (20), Stephane De Mol (21), Patrick Vervoort (22).

able task of taking on the hosts.

Belgium's altitude training took place earlier this month in Ovranaz, a Swiss resort where the temperature was some 30 degrees lower than it will be in Mexico. Thys, a wily tactician, believes in keeping the preparations as normal as circumstances will permit but he may have stretched his principles too far.

Stuart Jones

PARAGUAY

World Cup finals record: 1930: Out in first round 1934, 1938 — 1950: Out in first round 1954 — 1958: Out in first round 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager: Cayetano Re

Squad: Roberto Fernandez (1), Juan Torres (2), Cesar Zabala (3), Wladimir Schettina (4), Rogelio Delgado (5), Jorge Nunez (6), Buenaventura Ferreira (7), Julio Romero (8), Roberto Cabanes (9), Adolfo Canete (10), Alfredo Mendoza (11), Jorge Bataglia (12), Virginia Caceres (13), Luis Caballero (14), Eufemio Cabral (15), Jorge Guesch (16), Francisco Alcaraz (17), Evanisto Isasi (18), Rolando Chilavert (19), Ramon Hicks (20), Faustino Alonso (21), Julian Coronel (22).

Paraguay are the dark horses from South America and also in the group that contains the hosts. The position of their manager, Cayetano Re, has been so unstable that it is something of a feat that they qualified at all. Having done so, for the first time since 1958, not even he can be sure how his side will fare.

They will lean heavily on the talents of Romero, who was voted the second best player in South America last season behind Francesco of Uruguay. A dangerous predator who strikes from either side of midfield, he was once a member of the star-studded New York Cosmos and has since joined Fluminense in Brazil.

If nothing else, Paraguay promise to be one of the more entertaining finalists. Re encourages his side to follow the philosophy that "the best form of defence is attack."

Stuart Jones

IRAQ

World Cup finals record: 1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager: Jorge Vieira
Squad: Raed Salman (1), Maad Majeed (2), Khalil Allawe (3), Naqchum Salim (4), Samir Mahmoud (5), Ali Shihab (6), Hans Hassan (7), Ahmed Amiesah (8), Karim Minshid (9), Hussam Mohammed (10), Abdul Afi (11), Jamal Hamza (12), Karim Allawi (13), Basil Hanna (14), Natak Abdoun (15), Shaker Hamza (16), Anid Tverash (17), Ismail Sharif (18), Basim Kasim (19), Abdul Fattah Jasim (20), Ahmed Mohammed (21), Ghannim Al-Roubai (22).

If Iraq are very much an unknown quantity in Europe, their record suggests that they could become the latest of the Third World countries to cause a flutter or two among the established powers.

They could hardly have had a harder route to Mexico, being forced by the Gulf war to play all their matches abroad. Even so they beat Jordan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and finally Syria to qualify for their first finals.

They will lack neither incentive nor preparation.

A team of Brazilian coaches, led by Jorge Vieira and subsequently by Edu, was brought in. The 1986 domestic season was abandoned in February to allow the squad uninterrupted preparation for Mexico, while qualification produced bonuses of a house and car for each of the players.

The impact of the Brazilian coaches has been noticeable, and Iraq's position in Arab and Asian football is incontestable.

Peter Ball

GROUP C

Jewel in a flawed crown

France arrived in Mexico as the reigning champions of the Olympics, of Europe, and of the world. They beat Uruguay 3-0 last August to win the inaugural Inter-Continental Cup of Nations and Michel Platini is the jewel in their crown.

Juste Fontaine, a fellow countryman who holds the World Cup scoring record with 13 goals in the 1958 tournament, describes him as "Mr Polaroid". "He is the man with the flashbulb who lights up the positions of his colleagues", Fontaine explains. The image is appropriate. Platini's perception is acute, his control instant and his touch precise. Allowed to roam freely behind the front line, he sees and can create danger where none appears to exist.

Platini is as adept at finishing moves as he is at starting them. His overall record of more than 400 goals in some 675 appearances would be remarkable even for a forward. It was inevitable that between 1983 and 1985, he should be voted the best player in Europe twice and the best player in the world twice.

Yet Platini tired visibly during France's triumph in their own homeland two years ago, and he and his midfield colleagues could wilt in the hostile conditions in Mexico. Alain Giresse will be running around on 33-year-old legs, after all, and Jean Tigana is 30.

The loss of Jose Touré, who has been ruled out by injury, leaves them with Dominique Rocheteau as their lone experienced forward and, although

FRANCE

World Cup finals record: 1930: Out in first round 1934: Out in first round 1938: Out in second round 1950 — 1954: Out in first round 1958: Semi-final: Brazil 5, France 2 1962 — 1966: Out in first round 1970, 1974 — 1978: Out in first round 1982: Semi-final: West Germany 3, France 3 (WG won 5-4 on penalties)

Manager: Henri Michel
Squad: Joel Bats (1), Manuel Amoros (2), William Ayache (3), Patrick Battiston (4), Michel Sibard (5), Maxime Bossis (6), Yvon Le Roux (7), Thierry Tusseau (8), Luis Fernandez (9), Michel Platini (10), Jean Marc Ferrari (11), Alain Giresse (12), Bernard Genghini (13), Jean Tigana (14), Philippe Vercauteren (15), Bruno Bellone (16), Jean-Pierre Papin (17), Dominique Rocheteau (18), Yannick Stopyra (19), Daniel Xuereb (20), Philippe Bergerod (21), Albert Rust (22).

he has been in striking form this season, he is also aged 30. Papin, a 22-year-old playing over the Belgium border at Bruges, may provide a fresh answer to a problem that is by now familiar.

Their defence can be fallible in the air, as Bulgaria and East Germany discovered during the qualifying stages. France lost both games 2-0 and a note of discord was heard after their defeat in Leipzig. Platini and Giresse both later denied that they were unhappy about



Michel Platini: will age affect the great French midfielder?

the tactics imposed by the manager, Henri Michel, but their statements were far from convincing.

In contrast to most of his representatives, Michel is relatively youthful for a manager. He is a mere 37. He studied under and eventually took over from the masterful Michel Hidalgo.

Two years earlier Hidalgo's side recovered from the worst ever start in a World Cup tie. In the stupefying heat of Bilbao they conceded the fast-

CANADA

World Cup finals record: 1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager: Tony Walters

Squad: Tino Lettieri (1), Robert Lenarduzzi (2), Bruce Wilson (3), Randy Ragan (4), Terry Moore (5), Ian Bridge (6), Carl Valentine (7), Gerry Gray (8), Branko Segota (9), Igor Vrablic (10), Michael Sweeney (11), Randy Samuel (12), George Pakos (13), Dale Mitchell (14), Paul James (15), Gregory Ion (16), David Norman (17), James Lowery (18), Pasquale Deluca (19), Colin Miller (20), Sven Habermann (21), Paul Dolan (22).

Two years ago almost to the day, the Soviets demonstrated that they were far from the dour, disciplined and unadventurous unit away from home as might have been expected. Fluent, imaginative, and skilful, they won 2-0 at Wembley, and outplayed the side that Bobby Robson was about to take on tour to South America.

Though they reached the quarter-finals in Mexico 16 years ago, they are notoriously bad travellers. One anecdote, concerning three Soviet wonders, sums it up. The Czar's canon, which was cast in the 16th-century, has never been fired. The Czar's bell, which weighs 200 tons, has never been rung. The national side, which travels across the globe, never scores a goal.

Stuart Jones

CANADA

World Cup finals record: 1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager: Tony Walters

Squad: Tino Lettieri (1), Robert Lenarduzzi (2), Bruce Wilson (3), Randy Ragan (4), Terry Moore (5), Ian Bridge (6), Carl Valentine (7), Gerry Gray (8), Branko Segota (9), Igor Vrablic (10), Michael Sweeney (11), Randy Samuel (12), George Pakos (13), Dale Mitchell (14), Paul James (15), Gregory Ion (16), David Norman (17), James Lowery (18), Pasquale Deluca (19), Colin Miller (20), Sven Habermann (21), Paul Dolan (22).

Representing a country without a national league and with the demise of the North American Soccer League (NASL), no meaningful professional football, Canada will go to Mexico as the ranklest of outsiders. Defender Bruce Wilson, Canada's captain and most capped player, was once offered a contract by Everton, but chose to stay in North America. Others have taken the opportunities offered to go to Europe, with four playing there professionally last season — Vrablic (Scoring, Belgium), Bridge (La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland), Moore (Glenora, Ireland) and Miller (Rangers).

Their success in qualifying was a tribute to their greatest asset: the national coach, Tony Walters.

Peter Ball

HUNGARY

World Cup finals record: 1930 — 1934: Quarter-final: Austria 2, Hungary 1 1938: First round: Italy 4, Hungary 2 1950 — 1954: First round: West Germany 3, Hungary 2 1958: Out in first round 1962: Quarter-final: Czechoslovakia 1, Hungary 0 1966: Quarter-final: Russia 2, Hungary 1 1970, 1974 — 1978: Out in first round 1982: Out in first round

More recent Hungarian teams have never been short of skill, as they showed during the English tournament in 1966 — when, memorably, they inflicted on Brazil their first defeat in the competition for 12 years. But there has been a consistent flaw running through their temperament. There are indications that Gyorgy Mezey has inserted

some steel into the character of his squad. It seemed significant that, after conceding a goal in each of their opening three qualifying games, they recovered to win against Aus-

HUNGARY

World Cup finals record: 1930 — 1934: Quarter-final: Austria 2, Hungary 1 1938: First round: Italy 4, Hungary 2 1950 — 1954: First round: West Germany 3, Hungary 2 1958: Out in first round 1962: Quarter-final: Czechoslovakia 1, Hungary 0 1966: Quarter-final: Russia 2, Hungary 1 1970, 1974 — 1978: Out in first round 1982: Out in first round

tralia at home and in the Netherlands and in Cyprus. Before setting out towards the finals, the Hungarians invited Mexico to play in Budapest and were subse-

HUNGARY

Manager: Gyorgy Mezey

Squad: Peter Diszt (1), Sandor

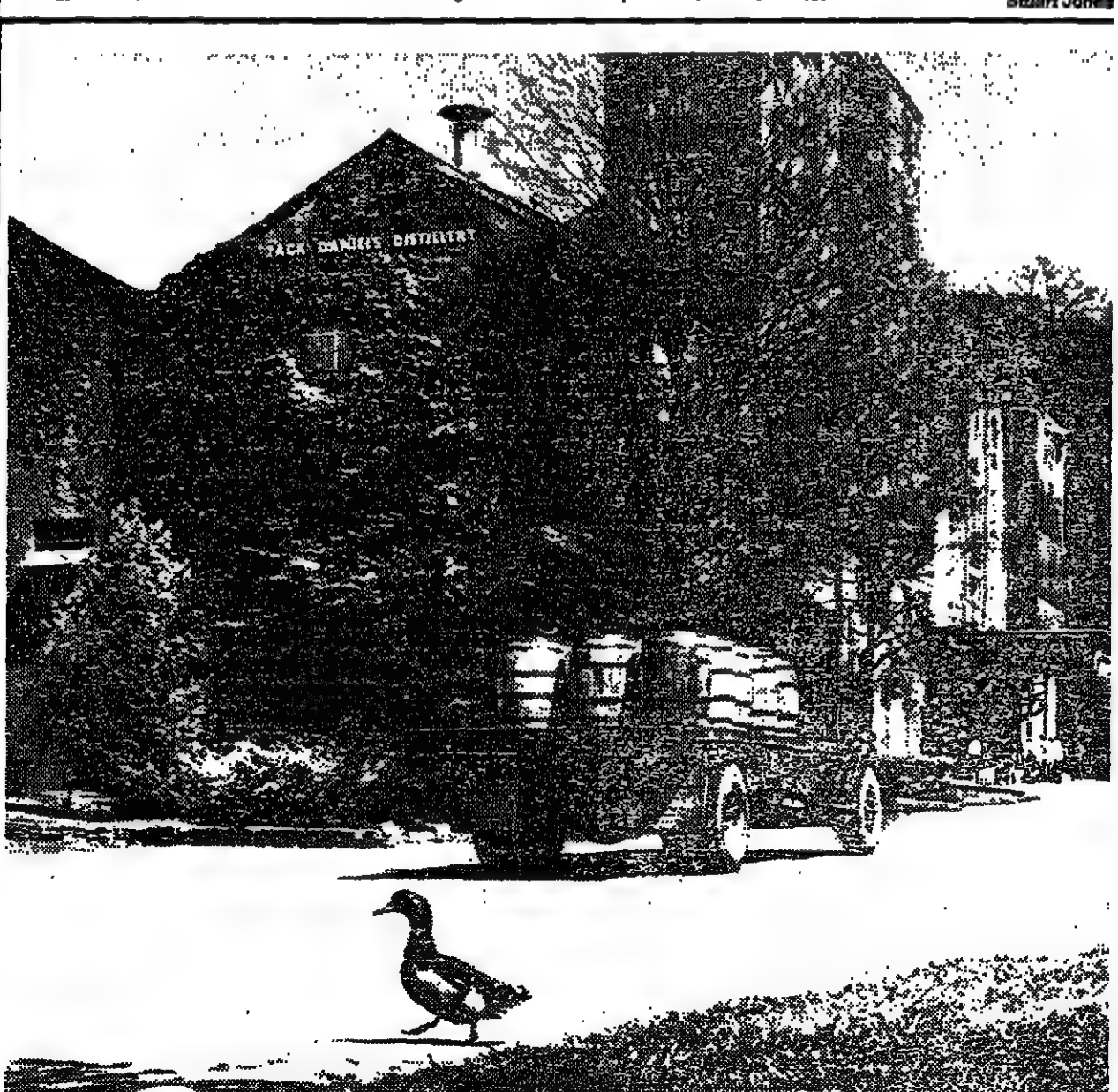
Sallai (2), Antal Roth (3), Jozsef Varga (4), Jozsef Karcos (5), Imre Garabos (6), Jozsef Kiprich (7), Antal Nagy (8), Laszlo Dalke (9), Lajos Detari (10), Marton Esterhazy (11), Jozsef Cseh (12), Laszlo Diszt (13), Zoltan Peter (14), Peter Hannisch (15), Jozsef Nagy (16), Gyozo Burosa (17), Jozsef Szendrei (18), Gyorgy Bogner (19), Kalman Kovacs (20), Gyula Hajszan (21), Jozsef Andrusch (22).

quently beaten 2-0. They responded immediately to the ominous setback and their progress was so rapid that they were able to take time off during the qualifying stages to go to Hamburg and beat the West Germans 1-0.

Mezey took over from his mentor, Kalman Mezey, on his 42nd birthday, at a time when the foundations of Hungarian football had been shaken by investigations into the fixing of league matches and of the national lottery. He immediately introduced a firm rule of discipline into the national side.

The decisive tie in Hungary's group is likely to be that against France in Leon on June 9. It happens to be Hungary's 60th international fixture.

Stuart Jones



TWO THINGS HAVE PUT the small town of Lynchburg, Tennessee on the map. One is the distillery you're looking at, the oldest registered distillery in America. The other is the unique whiskey that's produced here, Jack Daniel's. It's always been distilled here, and only ever here. And it's been a way of life for over 100 years. So no wonder people call it good ol' Tennessee sippin' whiskey.

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Trust the Irish to upset the odds

N IRELAND

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1938, 1950, 1954 —
1958: Quarter-final France
A, Northern Ireland 0
1962, 1966, 1970, 1974,
1978 —
1982: Out in second round

Manager:
Billy Bingham

Squad:
Pat Jennings (1), Jimmy
Nicholl (2), Mal Donaghy (3),
John O'Neill (4), Alan
McDonald (5), David McCreery
(6), Steven Penney (7),
Sammy McIlroy (8), Jimmy
Quinn (9), Norman
Whiteside (10), Ian Stewart
(11), Jim Platt (12), Philip
Hughes (13), Gerry Armstrong
(14), Nigel Worthington (15),
Paul Ramsay (16), Colin Clarke
(17), John McClelland (18),
Billy Hamilton (19), Bernie
McNally (20), David
Campbell (21), Mark
Caughy (22).

Nothing can give Billy Bingham, the Northern Ireland manager, greater pleasure than to look at the betting for the World Cup and find his team not even quoted. The Irish thrive on anonymity. But unless they start making themselves less conspicuous by their achievements, they run the risk of winning respect.

If they were card-sharps, they could lose a couple of hands to create a false impression. But their pride would never permit that. Instead, they rely upon people like Sepp Piontek, the Danish manager, to take the gloss off a performance. After the Irish had, with typical vigour, run themselves into the Windsor Park mud to force a draw with one of Europe's premier sides,

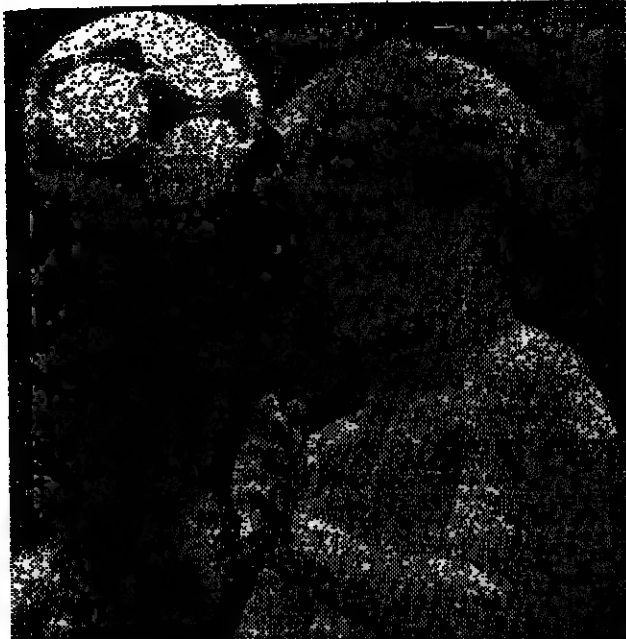
Piontek remarked: "They will never be able to play like that in Mexico. Technically they are nothing special." Bingham drew on his pipe and smiled appreciatively.

The "joker in the pack" was how the Press described Northern Ireland when they made their initial entry into the World Cup Finals in 1958. Twenty-eight years on they are still taking life none too seriously, but the joke is now on everyone else. In that '58 tournament (in which Bingham was a player) they twice defeated Czechoslovakia, and held West Germany, then world champions, to a draw before going out in the quarter-finals to France. Similar deeds followed in Spain in 1982 when the Irish defeated their hosts to finish top of the group before again going down to France.

Since then Northern Ireland have achieved the unique feat of defeating West Germany at home and away in a major championship (yet failed to qualify) and more recently won eight games without defeat, conceding a single goal in the process. Spain, England, Rumania, France — all away — and Denmark, no less, will testify (whisper it) that the joker has turned up trumps.

Their success is founded upon continuity, discipline, sensible tactics and a team spirit the envy of the world. Such qualities find a home most easily in defence. It takes an exceptional side to break them down. The Irish are less blessed, though, in attack, from whose members two goals is tantamount to a scoring spree.

If George Best's timing was



Jimmy Quinn: to the Irish forwards, a pair of goals is a spree

out by 20 years, that of one of his contemporaries remains spot on. Jennings, who made his international debut in the same game as Best, recently set a world goalkeeping record of 116 appearances. On June 12, when Northern Ireland stepped out to face Brazil in Guadalajara, it will be Jennings' 41st birthday (by coincidence he celebrated another personal milestone, his 21st, in Mexico on a Tottenham Hotspur tour). He could have no better present than a clean sheet. Otherwise it could be his last game, unless Bingham convinces him that he really is Peter Pan.

It was against his wishes that he competed in the

qualifying tournament, never mind the finals. But he extracted vintage performances from his aging reflexes in Bucharest and at Wembley, the last of which refuted the idea that England had deliberately allowed Northern Ireland the draw they required to qualify.

Northern Ireland begin the tournament awkwardly against Algeria, who, as West Germany will recall, are useful outsiders. But if they can temporarily withstand the pressure of being favourites to score a victory here, it would set them up nicely for their "hopeless" tasks against Spain and Brazil.

Clive White

Pat Jennings (Tottenham Hotspur, 116 caps, goalkeeper, aged 40) Still the best 22 years after debut; will be 41 the day they play Brazil. World record appearances for goalkeeper. Upright, energetic, magnetic handling, perfect temperament, though fretful off field.

Jim Platt (Coleraine, 23 caps, goalkeeper, aged 35) Lifetime understudy to Jennings who resigned himself to the fact in Spain. Retired from long career with Middlesbrough to take up Irish League player-manager position. Dependable.

Philip Hughes (Leeds United, no caps, goalkeeper, aged 21) Jennings' most likely if not only successor. Joined Manchester United from school but was not retained. Currently on loan to Bury. Youth international. Just travelling for the experience.

Jimmy Nicholl (West Bromwich Albion, 70 caps, fullback, aged 23) Mr Cool. Manchester United regular for 10 seasons. Born in Canada. Resolute, well balanced defender. Scored only one goal, memorably against Sweden in 1980. Troubled by injury.

Mal Donaghy (Luton Town, 42 caps, defender/midfield, aged 28) A smooth and reliable as a Rolls Royce. Deserves better than polite appreciation. Strong tackler, good passer and useful in the air. But yet to score.

Nigel Worthington (Sheffield Wed, 8 caps, defender/midfield, aged 24) Utility player, still trying to establish himself at club and

THE PLAYERS

International level. Best performance yet against Denmark. Awkward in appearance but effective and thoroughly dedicated.

John McClelland (Watford, 36 caps, centre back, aged 30) Quickest big defender around. Has played in senior leagues in all the four home countries. Took 10 years to reach the English first division. Recently lost his Irish place.

John O'Neill (Leicester City, 36 caps, centre back, aged 28) Lost his place just before last World Cup. Unlikely to do so now having formed a good relationship with McDonald, has played over 300 games for Leicester. Loughborough College graduate.

Alan McDonald (Queen's Park Rangers, 5 caps, centre/right back, aged 22) Sensational debut and outstanding ever since. Unstable in the air but untested on firm ground against forwards of high quality. Scored against Denmark. Confidence is brand new; yet to taste defeat.

Paul Ramsey (Leicester City, 8 caps, midfielder, aged 23) Tenacious ball winner. One of only three internationals to emerge from Derry City since they were forced out of football by the troubles. Presently recovering from knee injury.

David McCreery (Newcastle United, 52 caps, midfielder, aged 28) Tireless midfield defender. Outstanding in the heat in Spain. Spent eight years at

Old Trafford and made international debut at 19. Has never scored for the Irish.

Sammy McIlroy (Manchester City, 64 caps, midfielder, aged 31) The last of the Busby Babes. Made debut at 17 and stayed for 11 more years. Assumed the captaincy of Irish from Martin O'Neill. Still capable of hitting the heights.

Gerry Armstrong (Chesterfield, 62 caps, midfielder, aged 32) Almost a legend. Took Britons by surprise when he took Spain by storm. Joined Real Mallorca but injuries have hampered this fitness fanatic. Powerful runner who intimidates defences.

Norman Whiteside (Manchester United, 26 caps, forward/midfield, aged 21) Overtaken Pelt to become the youngest World Cup player at 17 years 41 days in 1982. Discovered by the scout who found Best. Strong and mature beyond his years; subtle, too.

David Campbell (Middlesbrough, 1 cap, midfielder/forward, aged 20) Bound to start in Mexico after 35 minutes' international experience. Succeeded Davenport in club side and impressed immediately. Will perhaps operate from deep positions. Confident, with quick feet.

Bernard McNally (Sheffersbury Town, 1 cap, midfielder, aged 22) Born in Shrewsbury of an Irish father. Skilful little player but lacks confidence. Has twice declined to play on a Sunday but has agreed to do so in Mexico.

Billy Hamilton (Oxford United, 39 caps, forward, aged 23)

Scraped into the squad after disastrous 1982 because with knee problems. Bingham wanted him desperately. Enormously powerful in the air. A big hit in Spain.

Colin Clarke (Bournemouth, 3 caps, forward, aged 23) A late arrival, but has quickly shown his ability on the ground and in the air. Signed by Bobby Robson at Ipswich but did not stay. Opened his goal scoring account against Morocco.

Jimmy Quinn (Blackburn Rovers, 11 caps, forward, aged 23) Match winner in Romania and has scored four in all. Four years ago he was a driver. Has travelled on from Swindon to Blackburn. Does best work in the air.

Steve Penney (Bristol, 7 caps, winger, aged 22) Fast, skilful winger who likes to cut inside for a shot at club level. Joined Bingham from Ballymena. Disappointing last time out in Spain should grow with experience.

Ian Stewart (Newcastle United, 28 caps, winger, aged 24) Scottish character who once refused a £100 a week pay rise. Potential world beater. Reminds Bingham of himself in younger days. Scored winning goal on home debut against West Germany. Explosive shot.

Mark Caughy (Linfield, 2 caps, forward, aged 23) The fleet-footed policeman. Won his first cap against France. The only outfield Irish League player in the squad. Preferred to the more experienced Brotherston.

Brazil's blend may be back to full potency

The very name of Brazil is enough to inflict a nervous own-goal upon any opposition. Never has a team's reputation been more forbidding, more exciting, more colourful. Third in 1938 and 1978, second in 1950 and winners three times since — these are the bare facts which Brazil have dressed with a unique splendour.

They were automatic favourites before a ball had been kicked in the qualifying competition and though their form has been unexceptional, indeed ordinary, since, they remain most people's idea of the logical winners in the heat and rarified atmosphere of Mexico.

It is about time we had another glorious winner. Since England's triumph in 1966 the technicians have been taking over, changing the game from an art into a science, but it will take a great Brazilian side to reverse the trend. Anything less will fail — as the 1982 finals illustrated, when even a superbly spontaneous Brazilian side could not quite match the blend of discipline and nerve represented by Italy, the eventual champions.

That defeat prevented Zico, the world's most gifted player, from receiving the recognition that only a place on a winner's podium can bestow. He is now unlikely to take his rightful position alongside Pelé and Tostao and the other Brazilians of legend. An appalling knee injury forced him to withdraw recently from the squad, and at the age of 33 his chance is unlikely to come again.

This is a serious setback to Brazil's preparations — which had, in any case, suffered a delayed start. It was not until early this year that Brazil persuaded Tele Santana to return from the Middle East. Santana had led them with distinction in Spain, but in the eyes of the Brazilian public their showing was adjudged a failure. Since his resignation there has been such a proliferation of managers as could only happen in Brazil. First Carlos Alberto Parreira, who had managed Kuwait in the 1982 finals, was recalled to take charge, but defeat against Uruguay in the final of the 1983 South American championship was enough to prompt his departure.

Edu, the elder brother of Zico, took over, but failed to survive the dishonour of losing to England in the Maracanã. Evaristo, who once played for Barcelona, picked up the reins with instructions to steer Brazil through their qualifying games. He was relieved of his duty even before the qualifiers had begun.

Santana, who had a lucrative contract in Saudi Arabia, agreed to return temporarily, and took the team — not without difficulty — past Bolivia and Paraguay. But not until the CBF presidential elections had been held in January could a new manager be appointed, and it was only then that Santana was asked to

BRAZIL

World Cup finals record:
1930: Out in first round
1934: Out in first round
1938: Semi-final Italy 2, Brazil 1
1950: Runners-up in final pool
1954: Quarter-final Hungary 4, Brazil 2
1958: FINAL: BRAZIL 5, SWEDEN 2
1962: FINAL: BRAZIL 3, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1
1966: Out in first round
1970: FINAL: BRAZIL 4, ITALY 1
1974: Third-place match: Poland 1, Brazil 0
1978: Third-place match: Brazil 2, Italy 1
1982: Out in second round

Manager:
Tele Santana

Squad:
Roberto Gato Carlos (1), Boaro Edison (2), Jose Oscar Bernardi (3), Filio Edinho (4), Roberto Falcao (5), Junior (6), Muller (7), Casagrande (8), Careca (9), Zico (10), Edvaldo (11), Paulo Victor (12), Paulo Josimar (13), Julio Cesar Silva (14), Alercio (15), Mauro Galvao (16), Leao Branco (17), Socrates (18), Elzo Coelho (19), Silas (20), Valdo (21), Leao Emerson (22).

return on a more permanent basis.

By February he had formed a squad of 29 players, and their uninterrupted build-up to the finals began.

Over the weekend, the final Brazilian squad was announced — with no place for two midfield stars of former years, Cerezo and Dirceu.

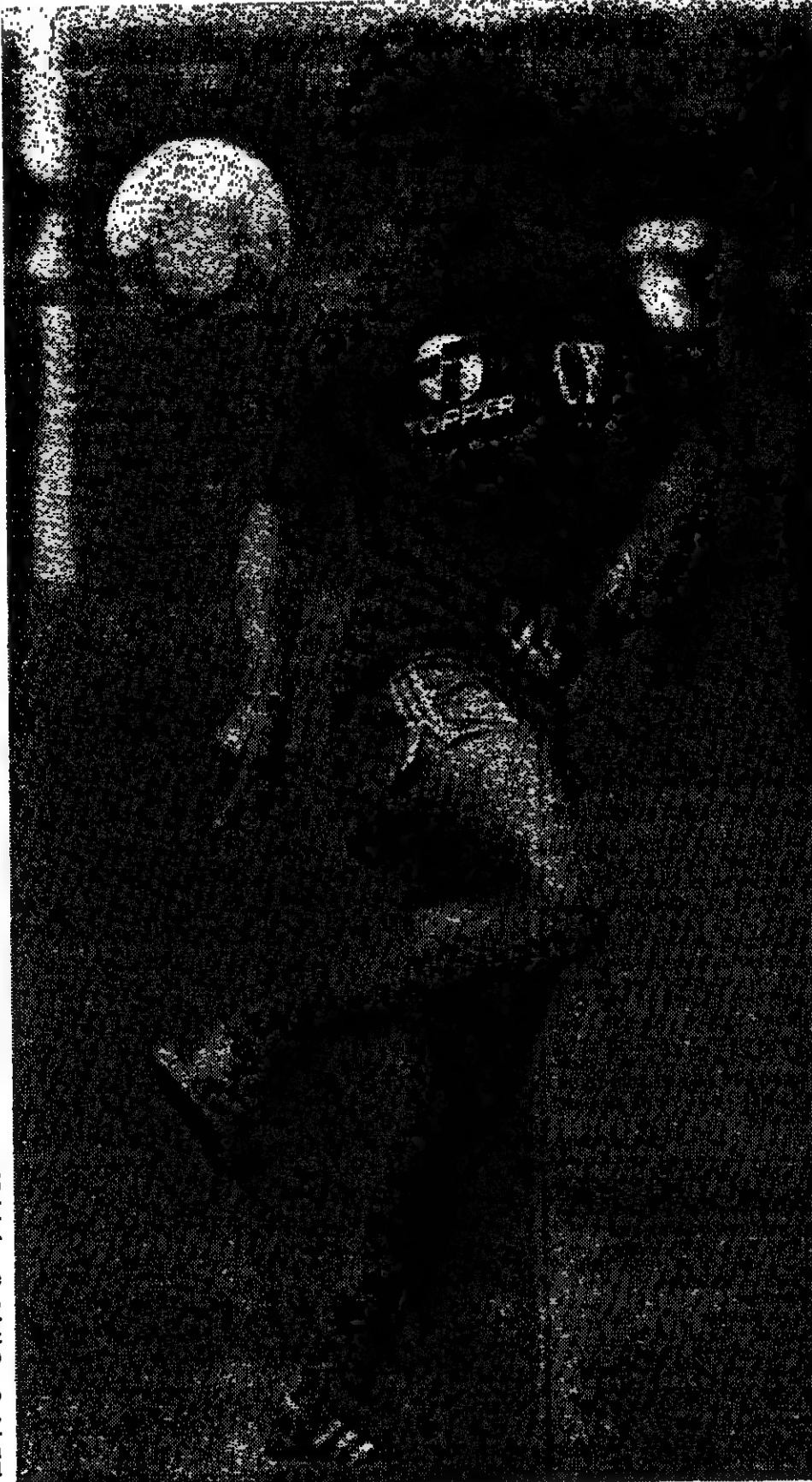
A team official said: "We held a meeting with Zico, Dirceu and Cerezo and concluded that only Zico felt psychologically prepared to play in the World Cup."

The decision to drop Cerezo did not come as a surprise, particularly after a weak performance in a training match on Friday, when he looked tired after only 15 minutes. The dismissal of the 33-year-old Dirceu was more of a shock, since he had said he was recovering from his knee injury. Dirceu had been hoping to make running for his fourth World Cup finals appearance, after having played in West Germany, Argentina and Spain. Cerezo played in Argentina and Spain.

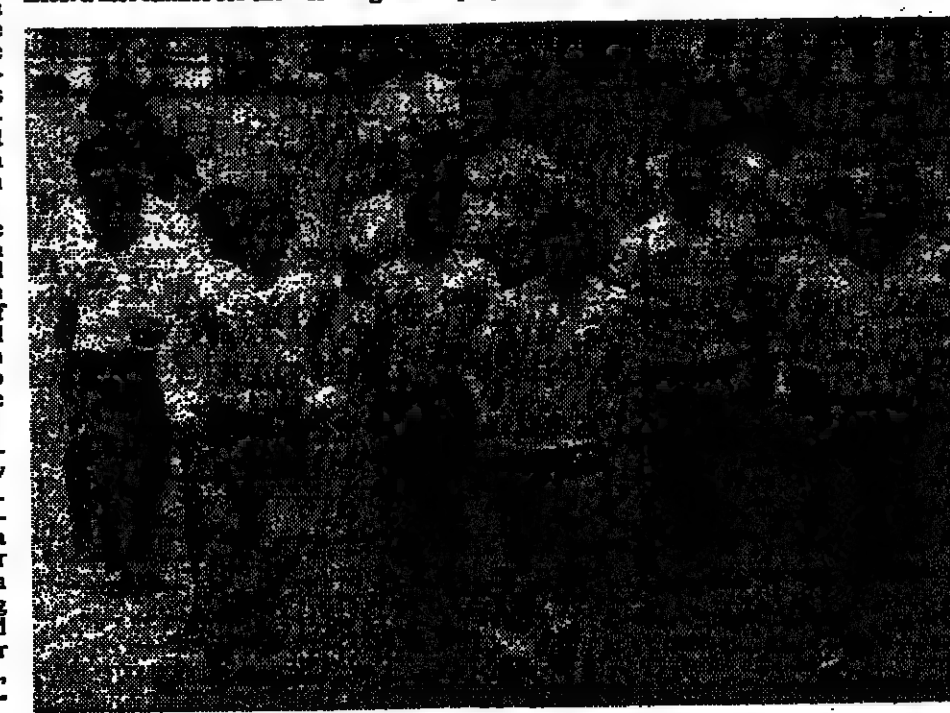
Among the new talent, the best known is Casagrande, a 23-year-old centre forward built on European lines, with strength and size his chief assets. Muller, his 20-year-old partner, might also have been made in Europe; he is said to have taken his name from the legendary West German.

After such extensive preparation, Brazil should by now have been properly prepared. But it often takes a tournament to bring out the best in a team. Having accounted for the Soviet Union, Argentina and Scotland in their opening group in 1982, Brazil should have few qualms about their opposition in Guadalajara, the scene of their last moments of true greatness.

Clive White



Zico: a last chance for the world's greatest player to take his rightful place in Brazil's legend



Brazil's squad: uninterrupted preparation may have blended their array of glorious talents

Spain's second chance in a home from home

Four years ago Spain must have felt like abandoning forever the dream that one day their national team would reach those dizzy heights so frequently attained by their club sides over the years. Their abject failure in the last World Cup was a bitter disappointment to a nation not readily given to home defeats.

As ever, though, nationalistic fervour has been rekindled, flamed by events at club and international level in the last two years which have placed Spain at the forefront of European football. Two summers ago Spain reached the final of the European championship at senior and under-21 level; in the last few weeks Spanish teams have contested the finals of all three European club competitions, winning one, the UEFA Cup, which Real Madrid were defending.

The man largely responsible for the resurgence of the national team is Miguel Muñoz, who was appointed manager four years ago, though some might say it should have been 24 years ago. At 64 he is one of the oldest and most experienced managers at the finals. Muñoz was also the man who as captain and then manager led Real Madrid through their golden years of the Fifties and Sixties.

He was directly involved in four of their European Cup successes, two as a player and two as a manager, before resigning in 1974 after 14 years in charge of team affairs.

He moved on to less grandiose environments before receiving his belated call to the national set up when he was asked to pick up the pieces following the Mundial misadventure of 1982.

Since replacing his old Real Madrid colleague Jose Santamaria, Muñoz has made numerous changes. Only four of those who performed in the 1982 finals are likely to remain: Alesanco, Camacho,

SPAIN

World Cup finals record:
1930 —
1934: Quarter-final Italy 1, Spain 0
1938 —
1950: Fourth in final pool
1954, 1958 —
1962: Out in first round
1966: Out in first round
1970, 1974 —
1978: Out in first round
1982: Out in second round

Manager:
Miguel Muñoz

Squad:
Antonio Zubizarreta (1), Pedro Tomas Renore (2), Jose Antonio Camacho (3), Antonio Macia (4), Victor Munoz (5), Rafael Gordillo (6), Juan Antonio Senor (7), Andoni Goicoechea (8), Emilio Butrageno (9), Francisco Carrasco (10), Julio Alberto Moreno (11), Enrique Sereno (12), Francisco Urutchochea (13), Ricardo Gallego (14), Miguel Portan (15), Hipolito Rincon (16), Francisco Lopez (17), Ramon Caldera (18), Julio Salinas (19), Eloy Claya (20), Miguel Gonzalez (21), Juan Ablanedo (22).

Gordillo and Santillana. Five of the side who lost to England in the under-21 final have graduated: Zubizarreta (who will probably replace the ill-fated Arconada in goal), Julio Salinas, Francisco, Michel and Butrageno, the young Real sensation whose form has been affected this season by injury.

During the European senior championship they provided a perfect example of how a team can grow during a tournament. Spain started in a disorganised state but gradually, if unspectacularly, came together with such a force that they might have overpowered a French team seriously out of sorts in the final. As it was Spain themselves were badly depleted by injuries and suspensions. But victories over

West Germany and Denmark have helped their confidence enormously.

They must remain on their guard against unstable temperaments. Andoni Goicoechea, their best central defender, was nicknamed "Bunches of Bibles" by the English popular press for the way he once chopped down Maradona in a Spanish league match, leaving the Argentine inactive for four months. But in France Goicoechea was fierce and fair, and with the blond-haired Maceda he has formed one of the most daunting partnerships in the international arena.

A more dubious temperament is that belonging to the nimble Julio Alberto, one of Spain's creative forces. The subtlety of Gallego and the forcefulness of Gordillo provide alternative routes to goal, but up front they have still to find a successor to Santillana.

The absence of a goal scorer of high quality is reflected in the domestic league, in which the country's two most powerful clubs, Real Madrid and Barcelona, have shopped abroad for such forward talent such as Sanchez (Mexico), Archibald (Scotland) and Hughes (Wales).

Scotland, Wales and even Iceland, who all finished behind Spain in their qualifying group, illustrated another weakness inherent in recent Spanish teams that would have shamed Coleraine — an aversion to travel. Once outside their frontiers, their passion strangely deserts them. Both British teams handed out sound beatings and Iceland led them until late in the game before narrowly losing. Mexico, however, should be a home from home, and they can be guaranteed good support.

With an opening game against Brazil, they can ill afford to start slowly if they are to hold on to that dream.

Clive White

Third World, first rate

If anything justified the decision to extend the tournament to 24 teams in 1982, it was the breath of fresh air brought by the Third World countries, especially those of Africa. Outstanding among these were Algeria, not just for achieving the giant-killing of the competition, beating West Germany, eventual finalists, in their opening match, but for their overall display.

If at times vulnerable defensively as a unit, goals conceded being the main factor in their sad exit on goal difference, they were the only team to go out after gaining four points in the first round, their attacking play was a revelation. The commanding Ferghani and Beloumi showed a subtlety, skill and drive in midfield, the two wingers Madjer and Assad had to pace and control, and Zidane led the line with dash.

They were a team with surprisingly good organization as well as considerable skill and attacking zest, richly meriting a place in the second stage denied them by the shameful "phony war" of the

ALGERIA

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978 —
1982: Out in first round

Manager:
Rabah Seddane

Squad:
Nasser Drid (1), Mahmoud Guendouz (2), Fathi Chebal (3), Noureddine Korchi (4), Abdelhak Medjedji (5), Mohamed Kaci Said (6), Salah Assad (7), Karim Maroc (8), Djamel Menad (9), Lakhdar Beloumi (10), Rabah Madjer (11), Tadj Benasoud (12), Rachid Hakouk (13), Djamel Zidane (14), Abdelhamid Sadri (15), Faouzi Manouri (16), Ferghani Ben Khali (17), Abdelhamid Ben Mabrouk (18), Mohamed Chab (19), Fadil Megharbi (20), El Hadi Larbi (21), Mourad Amoura (22).

final group match between West Germany and Austria. The basis of that team remains, with several benefitting from playing professionally in Europe since then.

including the powerful defender Mansouri, Assad and Madjer, the last named now playing as a centre-forward with FC Porto. There were eight professionals in the team which qualified for Mexico by beating a reputedly very good Zambia and then demolishing Tunisia, and on that form it would not be surprising if Northern Ireland and Spain found them at least a demanding test.

Subsequently, however, the auguries have been less promising. The failure in the first round of the African Cup finals in March with a young, experimental squad was insignificant — traditionally teams who have qualified to the World Cup do badly in the continental tournament. The acclimatization tour of Mexico in December was more disappointing.

More importantly, there are doubts surrounding the fitness of Beloumi, the national hero. If they acclimatize successfully, this time they could prove more substantial than the previous tournament's most enchanting interlopers.

Peter Bell

GROUP E

The year of living dangerously

SCOTLAND

World Cup finals record:
1950, 1954, 1958, 1962 —
1954: Out in first round
1958: Out in first round
1962, 1966, 1970 —
1974: Out in first round
1978: Out in first round
1982: Out in first round

Manager:
Alex Ferguson

Squad:
Jim Leighton (1), Richard Gough (2), Maurice Malpas (3), Graeme Souness (4), Alex McLeish (5), Willie Miller (6), Gordon Strachan (7), Roy Aitken (8), Eamonn Bannon (9), Jim Bell (10), Paul McStay (11), Andy Gorm (12), Steve Nicol (13), David Narey (14), Arthur Albiston (15), Frank McAvennie (16), Steve Archibald (17), Graeme Sharp (18), Charlie Nicholas (19), Paul Sturrock (20), David Cooper (21), Alan Rough (22).

Not that Graeme Souness, the Scotland captain, and his team mates would agree, but the draw could not have been kinder to them. Providing cruel opposition are Uruguay, the South American champions, West Germany, the World Cup's most consistent team, and Denmark, everyone's favourite outsider yet ranked No 1 in Europe last year. No Third World banana skin here to make fools out of the Scots.

It was as if the late Jock Stein, their former manager, had taken a hand in their destiny. He knew only too well the foibles of the Scottish footballer's character. Give him a pat on the back, an opponent from who knows where and a couple of choruses of "Scotland the Brave" and as a Scottish pop singer once told us, "He's got the whole world in his hands." In each of their three previous ill-fated campaigns Scotland were eliminated in the first round on goal difference largely because of their failure to deal efficiently with the group's punchbags. In 1974, Bremner was to be seen playing for time when only 2-0 up against Zaire. Though they went on to outplay Brazil and Yugoslavia, the games were drawn and Brazil went



Paul McStay: one of 14 Scottish League players in Ferguson's squad, intent on avoiding the banana skins of previous finals

through on the strength of their 3-0 win against Zaire. In 1978, while Scotsmen everywhere gloated over England's continued failure to qualify for the finals, Ally MacLeod, the Scotland manager at the time, proceeded to predict that Scotland would win the World Cup, he could only acquire in his seat as goals from Peru and Iran buzzed past Rough's ears. Though they recovered to defeat the Dutch, the one goal against Iran proved their undoing. Even in 1982, when the attitude seemed right, two characteristic goalkeeping errors in their victory against New Zealand cost them dearly. As Alex Ferguson, Stein's successor, remarked, they go

into these finals hardly overburdened with optimism. But the Scots are at their stubborn best in adversity. The fear is that they may be too studious and cautious. Of course, over-commitment in attack would be suicidal against such lethal opposition. At least by starting against Denmark things could hardly get worse. What little Scotland's forwards — whoever they may be — can gain will need to be jealously protected, and in Leighton, Scotland have a goalkeeper alert enough to put a stop to all the jokes about his breed's fallibility. It is a solid defence even without Hansen, the Liverpool captain, who was sensationally overlooked. It was a brave decision, although one cannot help thinking that the elegantly

composed Hansen was made for Mexico. Narey provides the only genuine cover should cracks appear in the Aberdeen granite represented by Miller and McLeish. Souness is sure to revel in the midfield sparring that will take place with the likes of Denmark's Lerby, Uruguay's Francescoli and West Germany's Magath. Strachan will need to assume more responsibility in the absence of Deligh's cunning. As will Ferguson, off the field. The withdrawal of England's most respected Scotsman has provided the squad instead with Spain's most respected Scotsman, and the knowledge that Archibald possesses of Latin defensive thinking could be crucial. Ferguson must choose be-

tween fielding two quick, goalscoring forwards or one plus a target type like Sharp. McAvennie's instinct for goal is too precious to omit. It is hard to see what part Nicholas can play, yet this ought to be his stage. Having experienced another disappointing season in Europe with his unfulfilled Aberdeen side, Ferguson would love to find compensation here not just for himself but for Stein, whose ambitions always extended beyond the domestic game. One senses that Scotland's final game against Uruguay will hold the key that could unlock the door to the second round for them for the first time in six attempts, though it may have to be in third place.

Clive White

THE PLAYERS

Willie Miller (Aberdeen, 48 caps, centre back, aged 31)
One world-class Scot whom the English never fished. Superb anticipation and composure. Knows when and when not to tackle. Has snuffed out the best, including Rummennigge.

David Narey (Dundee United, 28 caps, central defender, aged 29)
Returned from three years in the wilderness to face Israel. Dependable sort who performed well at full back in Spain four years ago. Seen as cover for Aberdeen pair.

Arthur Albiston (Manchester United, 13 caps, full back, aged 28)
Definitely one for the shadow squad. One of the best full backs in England two years ago. Ignored for 15 internationals after debut. Made an immediate impact on the English first division. Excellent acceleration, determined and smart. Scored on international debut.

Gordon Strachan (Manchester United, 34 caps, midfielder, aged 23)
Dapper, intricate little player much missed by Ferguson at Aberdeen. Capable of driving defenders to distraction, and a goal scorer too.

Paul McStay (Celtic, 15 caps, midfielder, aged 21)
Theoretically an ideal successor to Souness at Liverpool. Immaculate, complete young player who led the youth team in Mexico two years ago. First capped at 18. Excellent vision.

Jim Bell (Aberdeen, 17 caps, midfielder, aged 26)
Widely experienced player whom Aberdeen brought back from Belgium for £250,000. Takes up good attacking positions and scored a crucial late winner in the qualifying game in Iceland.

Roy Aitken (Celtic, 20 caps, midfielder/defender, aged 27)
A source of inspiration by

his strength and honesty. Tall, upright figure, not afraid of hard work. Highly effective if unspectacular. Made his debut in 1979.

Eamonn Bannon (Dundee United, 9 caps, midfielder, aged 28)
Joined Chelsea seven years ago but failed to settle and left within months after playing 25 League games. Skilful and creative but yet to carve a niche in the international side.

Steve Archibald (Barcelona, 26 caps, forward, aged 29)
Ghostly-looking figure with a chilling finish. His call-up in place of the injured Deligh saved a disappointing season in Spain. Sharp, hard working and unselfish.

Frank McAvennie (West Ham United) 2 caps, forward, aged 25
A natural goal scorer whose career only took off when he moved to London. Made an immediate impact on the English first division. Excellent acceleration, determined and smart. Scored on international debut.

Charlie Nicholas (Arsenal, 16 caps, forward, aged 24)
Flatters to deceive with his lavish skills; a pity he does not possess more defences. Good in short bursts and enjoying his best form since moving South. Just might surprise.

Graeme Sharp (Everton, 8 caps, forward, aged 23)
Has improved immensely since Linaker's arrival at Everton, but yet to find his other half with Scotland. Unsettles defences with clever runs. Accurate with his head, but has yet to score for Scotland.

Paul Sturrock (Dundee United, 16 caps, forward, aged 25)
Slippery penalty-area player who can score with either foot. Quick and determined and a regular club goal scorer. One of five Dundee United players in the squad.

David Cooper (Rangers, 14 caps, forward, aged 30)
Fiffling winger whose nervous skills can win the day. More reliable in dead-ball situations, which may explain why he took and scored the penalty that knocked out Wales.

Tacticians tackle the difficulties of exile

URUGUAY

World Cup finals record:
1930: URUGUAY 4, ARGENTINA 2
1934, 1938 —
1950: WINNERS OF FINAL POOL

1954: Semi-final: Hungary 4, Uruguay 2
1958 —
1962: Out in first round
1966: Quarter-final: West Germany 4, Uruguay 0
1970: Semi-final: Brazil 3, Uruguay 1
1974: Out in first round
1978, 1982 —

Manager:
Omar Borrás

Squad:
Rodolfo Rodríguez (1), Nelson Gutiérrez (2), Eduardo Acevedo (3), Víctor Diogo (4), Miguel Sotelo (5), José Batista (6), Antonio Alzamendi (7), Jorge Barrios (8), Jorge Da Silva (9), Enzo Francescoli (10), Sergio Santín (11), Fernando Álvarez (12), César Vega (13), Darío Pereyra (14), Eusebio Rivera (15), Mario Saralegui (16), José Salazar (17), Rubén Paz (18), Venancio Ramos (19), Carlos Aguilera (20), Wilmar Cabrera (21), Celso Otero (22).



Enzo Francescoli: Uruguay's prolific scorer, back from exile

It requires no more than a glimpse of Uruguay's team sheet to understand the major problem facing Omar Borrás, at 63 the oldest manager at the finals: only one player among their first XI plays for a Uruguayan club. Since winning the first World Cup in Uruguay in 1930 and the Brazilian one in 1950 Uruguay have suffered from an ever increasing disparity in the monetary awards to be gained in their country compared to those in the rest of South America, never mind Europe.

Consequently, as fast as they produce players from their tiny population of less than 3 million as quickly do they lose them all around the globe. Borrás said recently that he could form four teams made up solely of exiles. Only six of his squad of 22 are likely to be based with home clubs. Therefore insurmountable problems have been encountered in trying to bring together his best players for their first assault on the World Cup finals in years. Early in the finals was forced to begin squad training with what amounted to his reserves. They toured North America and upon their return earned a creditable 2-2 draw with Poland. But the value of the exercise could only have been marginal with so many absentees. In April they toured Europe with a stronger squad and impressed British viewers

hugely in a 1-1 draw against Wales in which their skills shone through unfettered by Ninian Park's cloying mud. A defeat followed in Dublin against the Republic of Ireland but with a weakened side. Their preparation has been in stark contrast to that of their great South American rivals, Brazil, which is a pity since they have almost as much to offer. In Cardiff there were signs that the Uruguayans may be less deliberate and withdrawn than in previous years.

They are the current South American champions, having beaten Brazil in the 1983 final, form which they powerfully underlined when defeating England and Argentina two summers ago, again with scratch sides. They remained unbeaten for 14 games until last year when, venturing forth from their homeland, they were beaten by Chile, Peru, Colombia and Brazil. When they can see them, Uruguayans crowd-drool over the likes of Francescoli, a prolific scorer from the wing for River Plate, the Argentine club. For Uruguay he indulges himself in more of a midfield role, from which he still scores regularly at set pieces with foot and head. Other attacking delights are Ramos, an orthodox left winger with Lens in France, and da Silva, a leading goal scorer with Atletico Madrid.

The cosmopolitan nature of the squad has at least ended the political dividing line that existed between players from those fierce rivals, Penarol and Nacional. Borrás encourages discussion on tactics, even the composition of the side. He is a great tactician himself and has written three books on football training. He has also coached athletics at national level.

His association with the national team goes back 20 years. He was coach to the side which frustrated Alf Ramsey's England in the opening match of the 1956 World Cup. He later became director of the Uruguayan FA's technical department, a position he has retained since becoming national coach again in 1982. Clearly Uruguay are more than capable of justifying their position as third favourites, but in the most competitive opening group of all with Denmark, West Germany and Scotland they will need to form an understanding more hurriedly than they would have liked (they expect to be without the bearded Rodríguez, reputed to be the best goalkeeper in South America, for at least the opening game against West Germany because of an operation). "We will need to start in top gear," Borrás says. "But don't forget Uruguay has always put up its best performances in the most difficult circumstances."

Clive White

Gifted outsiders could steal the show

DENMARK

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950,
1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970,
1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager:
Sepp Piontek

Squad:
Rosts Rasmussen (1), John Sivebaek (2), Søren Busk (3), Morten Olsen (4), Ivan

violation of the Republic of Ireland in Dublin last November. Eoin Hand, the former Irish manager and a student of world football, described it with reverence as "real aggression". The Soviet Union and East Germany were similarly punished.

Although these Danes are now scattered around the wealthy finishing schools of Europe, their roots were nurtured in the kind of academies of excellence which Bobby Robson and the English FA have recently founded. Here young footballers, while being guided in the right direction, were encouraged to express themselves. Only when the skills had properly blossomed were they harnessed professionally by Sepp Piontek, a former West German international player who arrived as national manager in Denmark

in 1979 along with the financial support of the Carlsberg brewery. The system has produced some of the best players in the world.

Roberts they are not, and there is one attribute they all possess — that of positive thought, from Johnny Sivebaek, at right back, through to Jesper Olsen, at outside left. The way to European riches was led by Allan Simonsen, a slight figure whose powerful impact on West German and Spanish football has been his award as European Footballer of the Year in 1977. A broken leg in the opening game of the last European Championship blighted his and Denmark's immediate future but at the age of 35 he has made a remarkable recovery to gain a place in the squad.

His example abroad has

Nielsen (5), Søren Lerby (6), Jan Molby (7), Jesper Olsen (8), Klaus Berggreen (9), Preben Elkjaer (10), Michael Laudrup (11), Jens Jørgen Bertelsen (12), Per Frimann (13), Allan Simonsen (14), Frank Arnesen (15), Ole Givst (16), Kent Nielsen (17), Flemming Christensen (18), John Eriksen (19), Jan Bertram (20), Henrik Jensen (21), Lars Hoeg (22).



Laudrup: jewel of Denmark

been followed most excitingly by Preben Elkjaer and Michael Laudrup, respectively the prized jewels of Verona and Juventus. Together they make a priceless pair: the incomparable mixture of Elkjaer's strength and skill with the pace and poise of Laudrup. Against Northern Ireland last month Laudrup played a more withdrawn role and there is a suggestion that Piontek may adopt this in Mexico with the versatile Tommy Berggreen, of Pisa, pushed into attack.

If Denmark's free-flowing "contra" system, which requires great effort on the part of the midfield five, is unsuit-

ed to the weather conditions, they also have the players who can "hit" forwards from a distance. Jan Molby, a naturalized Liverpoolian, and Morten Olsen, Denmark's most capped player and the team's sweeper, are two of the best strikers of a ball in the world.

Such praise flows as easily as their contra system. Søren Lerby, of Bayern Munich, is another superbly accomplished midfielder player; Frank Arnesen has the controlled running ability of the Dutchman, Frans Thijssen; and Jesper Olsen possesses an impenetrable quality that may be better suited to this less restricted stage than the English League. Similarly, his Manchester United colleague, Sivebaek, may find life rather less frenetic in the Mexican sun.

It would indeed be a great pity if this Danish side, like the Dutch before them, do not carry off one of the game's major honours. For nine of them, age dictates that it will probably be their last opportunity. That sizeable number suggests that it may also be Denmark's last chance too. Those schools of excellence have now disappeared. Obscurity beckons once more.

Clive White

Struggling to keep up the challenge

W GERMANY

World Cup finals record:
(as Germany)
1934: Semi-final: Czechoslovakia 3, Germany 1
1938: Out in first round
(as West Germany)
1950 —
1954: FINAL: WEST GERMANY 3, HUNGARY 2
1958: Semi-final: Sweden 3, West Germany 1
1962: Quarter-final: Yugoslavia 1, West Germany 0
1966: Semi-final: England 4, West Germany 2
1970: Semi-final: Italy 4, West Germany 3
1974: FINAL: WEST GERMANY 2, NETHERLANDS 1

1978: Out in second round
1982: Final: Italy 3, West Germany 1
Manager:
Franz Beckenbauer

Squad:
Harald Schumacher (1), Hans-Peter Briegel (2), Andreas Brehme (3), Karlheinz Förster (4), Matthias Herget (5), Norbert Eder (6), Pierre Littbarski (7), Lothar Matthäus (8), Rudolf Völler (9), Felix-Wolfgang Magath (10), Karl-Heinz Rummennigge (11), Ulrich Stein (12), Karl Aligier (13), Thomas Berthold (14), Klaus Augenthaler (15), Olaf Thon (16), Dietmar Jakobs (17), Uwe Rahn (18), Klaus Allofs (19), Dieter Hoeneß (20), Wolfgang Rott (21), Eike Immel (22).

In an unprecedented run of failure last season they went six games without winning, though it should be added that four of them were away from home.

This prompted severe criticism of the pccific Franz Beckenbauer, appointed "coach" in 1984, for his excessive experimentation. But typically Beckenbauer and his men bounced back with victories against Italy, the world champions, and Brazil. Part of the need for the



Rummennigge: to be feared

Even after this riddle is solved, Beckenbauer has still to find himself a mid-field general, not an appointment to be made casually. Magath is the leading candidate. At 32 his sharpest days are behind him but pace in this area will not be a decisive factor in a Mexican summer. Beckenbauer is delighted to have recovered Voller, whom he described as irreplaceable, from the treatment room following a protracted hernia problem. But having missed most of the season one wonders what condition Voller, one of Europe's finest forwards, can be in. Four years ago a similar question mark hung over

Voller's partner, Rummennigge, who is again restricted by injury but claiming sufficiently good health. Not as quick as he was before international matches, made him West Germany's most expensive footballer at £2.5 million, he is still, at his finest, a threat to be feared by any defence.

The German celebrities are completed by Briegel, the movable force behind Verona's first Italian championship in 82 years two seasons ago. Forster, the immovable object at the heart of defence and Schumacher, whose notoriety following an unprovoked assault on a Frenchman in the European championship six years ago has justifiably overshadowed his goalkeeping excellence.

But this is not a German side to be uttered in the same breath of those of Breutler and Muller and Netzer. And as such they may have problems in maintaining their record of first round successes. Beckenbauer, who as a player won almost every honour the game (and his government) had to offer and usually more than once, may find managerial bouquets less forthcoming but bricksbats aplenty.

Clive White

GROUP F

Can a furnace weld the winner?

ENGLAND

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938 —
1950: Out in first round
1954: Quarter-final
1958: Out in first round
1962: Quarter-final: Brazil
3, England 1
1966: FINAL: ENGLAND 4,
WEST GERMANY 2
1970: Quarter-final: West
Germany 3, England 2
1974, 1978 —
1982: Out in second round

Manager:
Bobby Robson

Squad:
Peter Shilton (1), Gary
Stevens (2), Kenny Sansom (3),
Glenn Hoddle (4), Alvin
Martin (5), Terry Butcher (6),
Bryan Robson (7), Ray
Wilkins (8), Mark Hateley (9),
Gary Lineker (10), Chris
Waddle (11), Viv Anderson (12),
Chris Woods (13), Terry
Fenwick (14), Gary Stevens
(15), Peter Reid (16), Trevor
Steven (17), Steve Hodge (18),
John Barnes (19), Peter
Beardsley (20), Kerry Dixon
(21), Gary Bailey (22).

England are the only European nation to qualify without being beaten. If the tournament was being held outside South America, they would be regarded as one of the favourites. They are still considered to be one of the strongest contenders and, as Bobby Robson says, "No one will fancy meeting us".

The main problem is posed by the conditions — particularly in Monterrey, the northern industrial city where they will play their first round matches. Robson has called it "the rough diamond in a collection of gems", and he caused a diplomatic stir last December by pronouncing that "it would be almost impossible for a team based there to win the World Cup".

Now he is aiming to prove himself wrong in a place that is known as "the hell of Mexico". The temperature is 10 degrees hotter and the altitude is 5,000 feet lower than at any of the other venues and England, if they are successful, will stay there until they reach the semi-final. The other concern is the fitness of Bryan Robson, the captain and leading goal-scorer. Although he broke a leg three times within 15 months when he was at West Bromwich last season was his worst for



Mark Hateley (right): the powerful centre-forward's two goals led England to victory in the warm-up match against Mexico

injuries. They included hamstring, calf and Achilles tendon strains and a twice dislocated shoulder.

Bryan Robson is feared particularly for the timing of his runs into the penalty area. Few markers can stay with him over five or 10 yards and he is so ruthlessly determined that, even if they do, he is invariably first to the ball. If he is less than fully fit, England's chances will be similarly diminished. For he alone has the ability to transform a good side into a great one.

Potentially, the team is not far short of claiming that distinction. Shilton, for instance, is without doubt the best goalkeeper in the world. Hoddle has few rivals for

control and passing technique. Wilkins is one of the most intelligent of midfield creators and Butcher is a genuinely solid central defender. Add to those ingredients the experience of Sansom, the speed of Lineker and the power of Hateley, and it is no wonder that England are currently held in high esteem.

After such an encouraging build-up, no team will have a stronger spirit. Since losing to Mexico last June, at the end of a tour that was a physical experiment rather than a practical test, England have been undefeated, winning nine of their matches, including the last seven in a row, and drawing the other two.

Beardsley, Hodge and Stevens, of Tottenham Hotspur,

are the last pieces in a jigsaw that Bobby Robson started to assemble in October 1984. After crushing Finland 5-0 and humiliating Turkey 8-0 in Istanbul in their first two qualifying ties, the side grew in stature, confidence and stability. An unexpected victory in the Soviet Union in March and another against Mexico earlier this month confirmed their progress.

If there is another misgiving — apart from the burning heat and the thin air — concerning England's fate, it centres on the fallibility of the right back. Stevens, of Everton, has been worryingly inconsistent of late and Anderson, his deputy, is defensively flawed. Otherwise the side is settled and balanced.

England should go through to the second round from a group that contains two old adversaries. Portugal, their opening opponents on June 3, were their victims in the semi-final of 1966, and Poland eliminated them from their 1974 tournament by drawing at Wembley. All three should leave Morocco behind.

The demands of the domestic League programme ensure that England will have endurance, stamina and physical strength on their side. In the later knock-out stages, keeping possession and taking opportunities will become crucial. If Robson's side adapt to the conditions, they could indeed, as the jargon has it, "go all the way".

Stuart Jones

Peter Shilton (Southampton, 77 caps, goalkeeper, aged 36)
Highest paid player in England. Trained by Gordon Banks to become his successor as the best goalkeeper in the world. Has maintained his agility through rigorous training and shed 5 lbs after one season in Colorado Springs.

Gary Stevens (Everton, 6 caps, right back, aged 25)
Has proved England's finest athlete at altitude. Comes from the same Barrow stable as Emyr Hughes. Recovering from the effects of injury and a domestic upheaval which upset his concentration.

Viv Anderson (Arsenal, 20 caps, right back, aged 29)
The first black player to represent England. Was known as "the extension" at his previous club, Nottingham Forest, because of the length of his limbs. Came back into favour when Duxbury lost his form.

Terry Fenwick (Queens Park Rangers, 15 caps, central defender, aged 28)
The hard man of the squad, at times unacceptably so. Was suspended twice last season. Considered the understudy in two defensive positions and as the midfield anchor.

Terry Butcher (Ipswich Town, 36 caps, central defender, aged 27)
One of the survivors from the squad four years ago in Spain and manager's favourite "son". Looks certain to start next season with one of the leading domestic clubs after the relegation of Ipswich Town.

Alvin Martin (West Ham United, 13 caps, central defender, aged 27)
Missed the tournament in 1982 because of injury. Liverpoolian who led London's challenge to Merseyside's dominance last season.

Kenny Sansom (Arsenal, 11 caps, left back, aged 27)
The owner of the longest unbroken run in the side. Despite relatively small size, considered to be England's finest left back since Ray Wilson in the late 1960s and has no rival in sight.

THE PLAYERS

Gary Stevens (Tottenham Hotspur, 5 caps, defender, aged 24)
Preferred to Watson, of Norwich City, after Wright, of Southampton, broke his leg. The most versatile member of squad who has played in seven different positions for club. Has recovered from a year out after serious knee injury.

Ray Wilkins (AC Milan, 76 caps, midfielder, aged 29)
The most experienced outfield member of the squad. Appointed captain at Chelsea when only 18 and has led England at every level from the youths to the seniors. Regarded as the natural leader of team morale.

Bryan Robson (Manchester United, 51 caps, midfielder, aged 29)
The most expensive player in the country. Inspirational captain who was troubled throughout the season by injury. Likes a beer but has helped to make England camp an alcohol-free zone.

Glenn Hoddle (Tottenham Hotspur, 29 caps, midfielder, aged 25)
Most gifted British footballer since George Best. His talents have blossomed with consistency of selection. Potential match winner through the vision of his distribution and the accuracy of his finishing.

Trevor Steven (Everton, 9 caps, midfielder, aged 22)
Youngest member of Everton quartet who will gain valuable experience for 1990 World Cup when he should be at his peak.

Peter Reid (Everton, 3 caps, midfielder, aged 23)
Late developer after injury disrupted early career with Bolton Wanderers. Ferocious tackler.

Gary Lineker (Liverpool, 11 caps, forward, aged 25)
Voted by players and sports writers as footballer of the year after scoring 40 goals last season. An all-round sportsman, he was a junior county cricketer. The squad's fastest sprinter, he cost his club £800,000 when he moved from Leicester City.

Mark Hateley (AC Milan, 16 caps, forward, aged 24)
Regained his scoring touch

in Colorado Springs and in Los Angeles after 11 months without an international goal. Like his father, Tony, rated one of the best headers in the world.

Peter Beardsley (Newcastle United, 4 caps, forward, aged 25)
Now emerging from the shadows of Keegan and Waddle in the north-east, this latecomer to the squad could yet change tactical formation of attack by becoming a third forward, replacing the winger.

Chris Waddle (Tottenham Hotspur, 12 caps, winger, aged 25)
His international colleagues say that he can beat defenders more easily than anyone but is sometimes confused after he has done so. Scored winner against Soviet Union in Tbilisi in March.

John Barnes (Watford, 25 caps, winger, aged 22)
Destined always to be remembered for his golden goal in Brazil two years ago, but has since failed to fulfil expectations. The squad's youngest member, he has recently become Waddle's understudy.

Kerry Dixon (Chelsea, 4 caps, forward, aged 24)
Has improved immeasurably since last summer's tour to Mexico. Swimsome in the air. Progress this season disrupted by severe groin strain and now acts as Hateley's spur.

Steven Hodge (Aston Villa, 2 caps, midfielder, aged 24)
Chosen specifically as cover for Bryan Robson, and plays in similar style. Like Peters in 1966, has come into contention at the last minute.

Chris Woods (Norwich City, 2 caps, goalkeeper, aged 26)
Made his name as teenager at Wembley for Nottingham Forest in League Cup final against Liverpool. Stayed at present club after relegation. Has become the undisputed deputy to Shilton.

Gary Bailey (Manchester United, 2 caps, goalkeeper, aged 27)
Fitness was confirmed only 24 hours before start of official party had to be submitted to FIFA. Not considered first choice at club after a season full of injuries.

Dour benefactors of Boniek's polished boot

POLAND

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934 —
1938: Out in first round
1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970 —
1974: Third-place match:
Poland 1, Brazil 0
1978: Out in second round
1982: Semi-final: Italy 2, Poland 0

Manager:
Antoni Piechniczek

Squad:
Jozef Milnarczyk (1), Kazimierz Przybylski (2), Wladyslaw Zmuda (3), Marek Ostrowski (4), Roman Wojcik (5), Waldemar Matysik (6), Ryszard Tarasiewicz (7), Jan Urban (8), Jan Karas (9), Stefan Majewski (10), Wlodzislaw Smolarek (11), Jacek Kazmierczak (12), Ryszard Komornicki (13), Dariusz Kunicki (14), Andrzej Buncol (15), Andrzej Palasz (16), Andrzej Zguzdaczynski (17), Krzysztof Pawlak (18), Jozef Wandzik (19), Zbigniew Boniek (20), Dariusz Dziekanowski (21), Jan Furtok (22)



Zbigniew Boniek: Polish hopes are in the boots of a veteran

Until a dozen years ago, Poland's only game in the World Cup finals was staged in 1938. Then they lost 6-3 to Brazil. Yet on the strength of their recent record they were seeded top in England's group but have reached their highest peaks (they finished third in 1974 and in 1982) significantly in the tournaments that have been staged in Europe.

They are known for their dour defence rather than their adventurous attack. The group that Antoni Piechniczek takes to Monterrey is unlikely to change the old tradition, but it is a young squad. Without such familiar veterans as Lato and Szarmach, the average has dropped steeply to 23.

The figure would be even lower but for the inclusion of Zmuda. A sweep of vast experience, he is about to join an elite list of players who have appeared in four finals (the other eight are Pele and Santos, of Brazil; Seeler and Schnellinger of West Germany; Hernandez of Mexico; Kolev of Bulgaria; Rocha of Uruguay and Rivera of Italy).

Zmuda will celebrate his 32nd birthday on June 6, five days before Poland complete their first round ties, by taking on Bobby Robson's side. He is the lone member of the current squad who can recall the last meeting between the two nations 13 years ago. The 1-1 draw at Wembley ended

England's hopes of competing in the 1974 World Cup. The main threat to the ambitions of England now will be carried in the boots of Boniek. He will renew acquaintances with Butcher, Ipswich Town's central defender who played against him and his side. Widzew Lodz in a UEFA Cup tie. Butcher recalls that "even then you could tell that Boniek was going to be a top class striker."

Boniek, the first Pole to be allowed to sign for a foreign club, built on his reputation with Juventus in Italy, where his ammunition was supplied by a Frenchman, Platini. Boniek and Smolarek, though they are no longer as quick as they once were, will be expected to play their fellow countryman, Dziekanowski, to take Platini's role in Mexico.

Dziekanowski, who scored the only goal in Poland's recent victory over Italy, is rated not only as the best current player in his country but also a better prospect than Boniek. By the age of 23, he had twice set a new record for a domestic transfer fee.

Under Piechniczek, Poland have won a mere 21 of 50 internationals but they have a healthy habit of succeeding in the important games. They lost only one of their six qualifying ties, for example, and that was in Belgium. Yet they were held at home by Albania and overall they scored only 10 goals.

That meagre total was enough to lift them into the finals for the fourth successive time. The Belgians, who finished level both on points and on goal difference, scored even fewer. Before going through, the Poles went to Mexico and were beaten 5-0 by the hosts, who themselves lost 3-0 to England in Los Angeles a fortnight ago.

Their later preparations opened at a health resort in the foothills of the mountains outside Wisla, continued during a visit to Italy to play against moderate local club sides and closed with a more demanding tour of Corboba. There they played against Uruguay, Denmark and Spain.

Their second tie against Portugal on June 7 will be particularly poignant for Milnarczyk, their 32-year-old goalkeeper. He once wore the green jersey at Porto, the champions, who were knocked out of this season's European Cup by Barcelona. The Poles could be playing for more than their collective aim of reaching their third semi-final. Although they are sure to be handsomely rewarded (their squad received £25,000 a man for reaching the second round in Spain), they will be aware of the presence of numerous foreign scouts and of the financial riches that can be gained abroad.

Stuart Jones

Out of Africa, after England

MOROCCO

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966 —
1970: Out in first round
1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager:
Jose Faria

Squad:
Badou Zaki (1), El Abd Khalifa (2), Abdelmajid Lamris (3), Mustapha Blaz (4), Nouredine Bouyhyayou (5), Abdelmajid Dolmy (6), Mustapha Haddaoui (7), Aziz Bouderbala (8), Merry Abdelkarim (9), Mohammed Timoumi (10), Merry Mustapha (11), Salahine Ahmed (12), Hnan Abdelaziz (13), Ouaddani Lahcen (14), Haddaoui Mohamed Mounif (15), Amanallah Azzedine (16), Abderrazak Khairi (17), Sahli Mohamed (18), Fadel Jilali (19), Abdelhak Badar (20), Abdelhak Mounif (21), Abdelmajid Moudani (22).

In Mexico 16 years ago, with their only previous trip to the finals, Morocco began a tradition, subsequently maintained by Tunisia and Algeria, of North African teams embarrassing West Germany, leading Beckenbauer's side at half time before finally succumbing 2-1.

This time though there is no West Germany in their group for them to tease, and whether they can make a similar impression on England this time is more questionable. Their trip to Belfast last month to play Northern Ireland suggested that they are vulnerable to high crosses which, with Hateley or Dixon around, could be fatal.

"I can't see them beating England", said Irish manager Billy Bingham dismissively after the match in Belfast. The Moroccans themselves believe that they are still some way behind their fellow qualifiers. Algeria, but taking them for granted would undoubtedly be a mistake.

African football has progressed noticeably since Morocco's previous appearance in the finals, and an

indication of their future was given by their youth team's performance in the Friendship tournament in Qatar earlier in the year, when they beat both the Brazilian and Italian youth teams.

Their seniors will not be expected to equal that achievement, but their display in the mud of a wet Belfast night is unlikely to prove a reliable guide to their ability and hopes in Mexico, where the hard grounds and heat will be much more to their taste.

To add to the unreliability of the evidence from Belfast, the team fielded then was largely experimental, with several European-based professionals who make up the core of the first choice squad unavailable.

Their return will make Morocco a more formidable outfit. And possibly the most significant factor to be learned from Belfast was a positive one. Mohammed Timoumi, Africa's player of the year in 1985, did enough to suggest that he is on the way back to full fitness after a six-month layoff. Timoumi, dubbed the "cannonball from the Casbah", who has been linked with Real Madrid, Timoumi is a midfield player with good close control and splendid vision and, at least before his lay-off, an impressive turn of pace.

Now approaching his peak at 26, Timoumi will add an extra dimension to Morocco. He has solid assistance in midfield from Mustapha Haddaoui, a Swiss-based player with Lausanne, and Dolmy, and the forward pair, the winger Bouderbala, another playing in Switzerland, and Le Havre's centre-forward, Abdelkarim Merry, rely heavily on his service.

Question marks, however, hang over the side's defensive capabilities on the world stage, an important consideration as, under their colourful Brazilian coach, Jose Faria, Morocco have followed a policy of containment and counter attack.

It was successful in the qualifying rounds as they beat Sierra Leone, Malawi, Egypt and Libya to reach Mexico. In getting them to the semi final of the African Cup of Nations in March, where they were knocked out by the hosts and eventual winners Egypt in a controversial, heated match.

Faria's home-based critics fear that the strategy may prove counter-productive in Monterrey.

Peter Bell

The potential perils of peaking too early

PORTUGAL

World Cup finals record:
1930, 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962 —
1966: Semi-final England 2, Portugal 1
1970, 1974, 1978, 1982 —

Manager:
Jose Torres

Squad:
Manuel Bento (1), Joao Pinto (2), Antonio Sousa (3), Jose Ribeiro (4), Alvaro Magalhães (5), Carlos Manuel (6), Jaime Faria (7), Frederico Rosa (8), Fernando Gomes (9), Paulo Futre (10), Fernando Bandeira (11), Jorge Martins (12), Antonio Morato (13), Jaime Magalhães (14), Antonio Oliveira (15), Jose Antonio (16), Diamantino Miranda (17), Luis Sobrinho (18), Rui Aquas (19), Augusto Inacio (20), Antonio Andre (21), Victor Damas (22).

Portugal's most glorious moment in the World Cup competition could already lie behind them. On the evening of October 16 last year, they stunned themselves as well as everybody else by becoming the first side to inflict a defeat on West Germany in a qualifying tie. That they should do so on the foreign soil of Stuttgart made their achievement even more remarkable. The German record had lasted for 32 years and 32 games. The last visitors even to hold them had been Sweden as far back as 1964. The Portuguese required both points to stay out of the reach of Sweden and to reach the finals for the first time since 1966, when they finished third.

Jose Torres, a member of the side that was beaten in the semi-final by England 20 years ago, had been in charge for only 15 months and was himself surprised by the result. "I hope we don't get carried away by it," he said. "It is our national characteristic to go from sky high to rock bottom and back again in a minute".

His statement is confirmed by their unpredictability on the way to Mexico. They won in Sweden as well as in Germany, for example, but lost to both nations at home. In conceding 10 goals in their eight ties (including two by Malta also at home) they finished with the worst defensive record of all the finalists from Europe.

Torres, once an ally of the legendary Eusebio, would almost certainly have lost his job but for the historic victory in Stuttgart. Yet his troubles



Fernando Gomes: Portugal will be counting on his accuracy

have not ended. He has collected his best players from Portugal's dominant triumvirate of Benfica, Porto and Sporting Lisbon, clubs whose schedules were as heavy as usual this season.

His build-up has, therefore, been fitted uncomfortably around their commitments and Torres has been without a dozen of his representatives from Porto and Benfica since the early spring. Even before they left, Portugal's practice matches at home ended disappointingly in a draw with Finland, a 2-0 win over Luxembourg, and a 3-1 defeat by East Germany.

Torres, aware that Bobby Robson was seated in the audience during the last of the three games, reacted by throwing a cloak of secrecy over his line-up and left out several of the regular members of his side.

Fernandes, the captain of Sporting, was the League's leading scorer this season with 30 goals. He was as sharp in his criticism of Torres and, in spite of several attempted peace talks, the gap between them remained a cavern and Fernandes has subsequently been excluded from the World Cup squad.

Portugal are still armed with a formidable weapon in Gomes. Five times he has been Porto's most accurate marksman, and last year he was awarded Europe's Golden Boot for his total of 39 goals.

Although he finished third after Fernandes this season, he claimed two in their closing 4-2 victory over Covilha, which lifted them above Benfica to the domestic title.

Chalana, who stole Gomes's thunder during Portugal's progress to the European championship semi-final two years ago, is ruled out by injury but his absence is balanced by the emergence of Futre. At the age of 17 he became the youngest player ever to wear a Portuguese cap and now, at 20, he is rated as the most complete all-rounder in the side.

Manuel, their midfield architect, has controlled his temper (three seasons ago he missed nine of Benfica's League games through suspension) to earn the sobriquet of "the Portuguese Falcao" as well as immortal fame by scoring the winner in Stuttgart. Attractive and dangerous as they are going forward, they are often muddled and fallible at the back.

Bento, the captain of both his club and his country, personifies their wild inconsistency. He can be a brilliant goalkeeper. As Liverpoolians will remember from his displays for Benfica in the European Cup, he can also match Grobbelaar in his capacity for enlivening a game by committing elementary and costly errors. Now aged 37, he has been doing so for a decade.

Stuart Jones

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INTERVIEW



Bobby Robson: how England found the road to Mexico

For 14 years Bobby Robson lived quietly inside the friendly, family atmosphere of Ipswich, where it was considered a crisis only if the club caterers ran out of dry white wine (Stuart Jones writes). When, in 1982, he stepped outside to take over from Ron Greenwood as the England manager, he admits that he was not fully prepared for the bright glare of publicity.

I had certain misgivings about the job. It was so different, being away from home so much, and after the odd reverse I had to take a lot of national flak. At a club, it is a parochial matter. Nobody in Manchester minds if Leicester lose, nobody in Sheffield complains if Ipswich go down.

After England had been beaten by the Soviet Union at Wembley two years ago, I suddenly realised how powerful the public's reaction can be. It is no joy, I can tell you, to lose in the national stadium and then to hear a section of the crowd chanting for your resignation when you walk off.

I remember headlines saying 'Go Home, Ron' (Greenwood) after his side had lost in Norway five years ago. No one deserves that sort of treatment. When you are in charge of England, you have to get results. Otherwise, the job just isn't worth it. All those attacks, that abuse, that condemnation. It just isn't worth it.

The ferocity, the animosity of the criticism, amazed me. We were going on tour to South America the following week and, if you remember, there were 17 players who were unavailable for selection. Some people suggested that I should call it off. We were apparently going to get stuffed and that would only make things worse.

I was at my lowest ebb then. There were two other bad defeats before that. One was against Denmark at Wembley, which cost us a place in the European championships. Some people called the Danes a bunch of bacon-slicers, which shows how much they know about the game.

The first thing I did after I'd been appointed was to go over and see them. They played France and beat them 3-1 - and France were at full strength, apart from Tigana. I knew they were good, all right, but we still shouldn't have lost. We wouldn't have if a fit Bryan Robson had been there.

The other bad defeat was against Wales nine months later in Wrexham when we played ever so badly and lost 1-0. We didn't even get in a shot at goal. Not one. Again there was a lot of other players through injury, but it was a poor performance.

Although I was missing so many players (before the game against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro) I knew that whatever the outcome there and in Montevideo and Santiago, it would be a great experience for the youngsters.

A lot of people said hang on, fill in at the back and go for a goalless draw. That's not my style, but I sat down for a long time and thought about it long and hard; it was all or nothing, and I decided to take a hell of a gamble. We had Chamberlain down the right, Barnes down the left, Hateley up the middle

and Watson and Fenwick playing together at the back for the first time. And we won 2-0. To beat Brazil for the first time ever in the Maracana must be just about the finest result in international football history.

That gave me and the players confidence when I suppose we needed it most. I had been through two tough years. Not bad years, but tough ones. The trouble is that we don't prepare properly. The friendly games may not matter so much but we need to win the big ones, don't we?

What we achieved in Tolosa two months ago, for example, was some feat. I was actually working with the players for the first time on the morning of the match. We were without Robson yet again and we lost Hateley and Woodcock at the last minute. To beat the Soviet Union 1-0 was some feat.

When it comes to the national team, the authorities and the clubs should give more. All my predecessors suffered from the problem and so will my successor. I have been accused of a lack of continuity, but no one knows more about continuity than I do. That was Ipswich's main theme. We excelled at it.

In my first two years I had to look at a wide selection anyway, and I experimented - for instance, with Walsh

The abuse - it ain't worth it

and Stein against France. Some outstanding club players cannot make a transition to national level, and you have to find that out. But the injuries occurred so thick and fast that it was difficult to maintain a settled side.

You can only do that when everybody is playing well, winning and staying fit. Also you have to take both the short and long view. As well as working towards a particular result, you always have to look two years ahead towards the next World Cup or the next European championships.

Shaping a side is for me like looking at a painting. You look at it and say, I like Hoddle there, I like Linerker there, I like Butcher there and so on. There is a sense of creativity about it. You stand back and you think what a lovely scene that is. That started to happen two years ago.

After the match against Turkey in our second World Cup qualifying tie, I had a good feeling that we would reach Mexico. I could never see us losing to either the Finns or the Turks and I felt we were capable of taking some points off Northern Ireland. With two teams to go through, I was confident even in November that we would make it.

We would have to have collapsed completely. Besides, I knew by then who the genuine internationals were and I had no need to try any other players. Of the 23 here, only Hodge has come through at the last hour. The rest have been around for a year or more, so we have that stability.

Once you have found the players, you then design the system that suits them. If you haven't got somebody to fill a certain role, there's no point in playing that formation. You'd be heading for disaster. You examine the individuals - the colours, if you like - and then you imagine the best picture that you can paint.

If neither Waddle nor Barnes can jink, beat full-backs and attack down the left-hand side, don't line up with a winger. You must have character as well. That is why last summer's tour to Mexico was so valuable. I could watch the players, see how they behaved - who got bored, who moaned.

Take Wilkins, for example. I always thought that he was a good player, but obviously I didn't know him well until I took over. In the first two years, when I was dicky, I left him out a couple of times when Mabbitt was in there, and he impressed me with his attitude.

I decided at the start of 1984 that I would always have him in the side, provided he was on form, because he was so well liked and was such a good influence both on and off the pitch. He was one of the players I knew I could build the side around.

He has responded to that, and so has Hoddle. When players have that belief, that the manager genuinely rates them, they become more inspired. I always trusted in character at Ipswich. The 1981 side that won the Uefa Cup, in particular, was in with a chance of winning on character alone before the start. I've got the same qualities in this squad.

There are no cowards, everybody wants to give everything. They all want to compete for each other, they can cope with the big occasion and they are all blessed with great technical ability. We haven't got a bad apple, a disruptive influence, and I based my selection partly on that.

There are stars. Shilton is a star, Robson is a star, Wilkins is a star and that little Sansom is a star, but you don't see any of them swanning around saying 'Look at me'. We have some very good, experienced players blended in with some talented youngsters. I think, with our tremendous collective spirit, that we could go to the way and win the World Cup.

If I said that we couldn't, it would put the team on the floor, disillusion the whole country and flatten everybody's hopes. But I genuinely feel that we have a great chance. I'm a realistic guy and, on a knock-out basis, all it needs is one mistake and that's it. You're out.

I do rate Uruguay. I was impressed with them when they beat us in Montevideo two years ago and they didn't have any of their best players. They might be the best team in the tournament, but I think it will be close.

There are perhaps 10 countries who are capable of winning it. Brazil brings the kids in from the beaches and always seem to come up with gifted individuals. But I'll tell you something: no one will fancy coming up against England. And that's not a bad feeling to go in with, is it?

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 26 1986

1930-1982

And sometimes, the best team wins . . .

1930: Uruguay

The first World Cup had both inevitable teething problems and the first examples of the rows that have bedevilled the tournament throughout its history.

Awarded contentiously to Uruguay, it was sulkily boycotted by the four European contenders for that honour, while the British countries also kept a disdainful distance.

The often chaotic organization and variable quality - the US reached the semi-finals - were overcome, however, by a magnificent final in which Uruguay, winners of the 1924 and 1928 Olympic tournaments, beat Argentina, 4-2.

1934: Italy

Offended by European refusals in 1930, Uruguay stayed at home, the only holders not to defend their trophy.

Under their great manager Vittorio Pozzo, Italy were worthy winners, just beating Hugo Boss's Austrians in the semi-final and coming from behind to defeat Czechoslovakia in the final.

1938: France

This time Argentina joined Uruguay in boycotting the event. The coming war had even more impact, with Austria ready to swallow up by Germany, and Spain riven by civil war.

Italy retained the trophy, but just as significant were the performances of Brazil, in third place, and the finalists, Hungary. Two giants were emerging.

1950: Brazil

An otherwise moderate tournament, with a pool system replacing a knock-out competition, was given its place in history by one result: USA 1-England 0.

The tournament had marked the end of British, or at least English, insularity, the four home countries joining Fifa in 1946. Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Argentina were missing, while Italy had been devastated by the air crash that killed the entire Torino team.

The path clear for South America. To universal surprise, however, it was Uruguay rather than Brazil who benefited. The talented 'Schiaffino' and a stout defence thwarted the combined efforts of Jair, Zizinho and Ademir to defeat the hosts in the last pool match and claim the trophy.

1954: Switzerland

Hungary, the best team of that era, possibly of any era, were the

hottest of favourites, their dazzling skills seen in all their glory as they romped through their first round group, beating West Germany 8-3. Only Brazil and Uruguay seemed to pose any threat.

Brazil's attempt came to grief in the quarter-finals when they preferred fighting to football in the notorious Battle of Bern. In the semi-final Uruguay matched the Hungarians for imagination and skill before finally succumbing in extra time.

Disaster lay round the corner. With Puskas unfit, the victim of a harsh West German tackle in the group match, the powerful and resilient Germans came from behind to claim the trophy.

The happiest tournament, given its tone by the jovious, explosive football of Brazil. Perhaps, the Hungarian team scattered to the winds by the 1956 uprising and Uruguay and Argentina denounced by Italian clubs, the tournament lacked quality in depth. Instead it offered the romantic successes of Northern Ireland and Wales, both eliminated with honour in the quarter-finals.

France, their flowing football orchestrated by Kopa and given thundering point by Fontaine, did even better, as did the hosts. Both went down 5-2 to Brazil in the semi-final and final respectively as Garrincha, the subtle Diel and the 17-year-old Pele thrilled the world.

After an uneasy start, England overcame the gifted but cynical Argentinians in a bitter quarter-final, the pretty but - Eusebio apart - essentially lightweight Portuguese were despatched in the semi-final. In a final against sterner foes, the resourceful West Germans, Geoff Hurst became the first player to score a hat-trick. His decisive second goal producing one of the cup's great controversies.

Mexico was a contentious choice, and the error was compounded by the decision to begin matches at noon, evidence

of television's growing influence. Yet in such inauspicious surroundings football flourished, Brazil carrying the standard gloriously as fear and cynicism were vanquished.

England played an enthralling group match against Brazil and an epic encounter with West Germany in the quarter-finals. The holders went out amid a flurry of important substitutions, leaving Beckenbauer, Seeler, Muller and company to lose an even more dramatic semi-final totally.

Brazil, however, were supreme, tearing apart Italy's craven defensive approach. Pele recapturing his youthful sparkle in his final appearance on the international stage.

Both a new concept - total football - and an old theme - the ultimate demise of the outstanding team - were embodied by the Netherlands. The most exciting and tactically adventurous European contenders since Hungary, the Dutch shared the fate of their predecessors of 20 years earlier.

Two years earlier, in the European Nations Cup, the West Germans had reached great heights, their play brilliantly orchestrated by Gunter Netzer. By 1974, though, some of the team's virtue had drained away. But with Beckenbauer at the height of his influence, they were still a considerable team.

Brazil, without Pele and mindful of their experience in 1966, tried to meet Europe on physical European terms and failed without honour. Scotland, appearing for the first time since 1958, contrived to be knocked out on goal difference without losing a match.

The stage seemed set for the coronation of Cruyff, Neeskens, Rep and the rest of the talented Dutch side. In spite of winning a penalty in the first minute, it

was not to be. Once again, West Germany's organization and morale saw them through.

Like several hosts before them, Argentina benefited from playing on their home terrain to win the tournament, but the suspicion that they could not have won elsewhere was stronger than in previous cases.

Under Cesar Meretti, the steadily diminished by the loss of Cruyff and Van Hanegem, the uncertain fitness of Neeskens and the decline of Rep, the Dutch reached the final but gave few glimpses of the fine football that had characterized them in 1974.

Under a new manager, Enzo Bearzot, Italy briefly looked the best team in the competition before running out of steam and conviction. Brazil, again, betrayed their traditions, preferring running and commitment to attack. Scotland's World Cup story reached its nadir under the ineffectual Ally McLeod. West Germany were an unconvincing shadow of 1974.

Argentina, with Passarella, Ardiles, Kempes and Luque, had a pace and imagination that no other team could match, and although Holland's performance in a bitter final earned neutral sympathy, the better team undoubtedly won.

Few competitions have so dramatically divided the critics as the last World Cup. Many returned home further disillusioned with the path the game was taking; others were uplifted by evidence of its rude health.

Among the more depressing events were the squalid 'arrangement' between Austria and West Germany in the opening group and Schumacher's horrific, unpunished assault on Battistini in the semi-final. Yet much of the football was exhilarating. Brazil, with a midfield of Cerezo, Falcao, Socrates and Zico, returned gloriously to their great traditions until their defensive inadequacies were glaringly exposed by Italy.

That should have been the final, and yet even after Brazil's untimely departure there was time to admire. Northern Ireland wrote another romantic chapter in their history, defeating the hosts to reach the second stage. France took wing, with Platini, Giresse, Genghini and Tigana forming a midfield to challenge the Brazilians.

Above all, there was Italy. After a characteristically sterile start, they grew in stature as the tournament progressed. The preachings of Bertoni had taken effect, with Rossi overshadowing the petulant Maradona as the forward star of the tournament.

Peter Ball

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That should have been the final, and yet even after Brazil's untimely departure there was time to admire. Northern Ireland wrote another romantic chapter in their history, defeating the hosts to reach the second stage. France took wing, with Platini, Giresse, Genghini and Tigana forming a midfield to challenge the Brazilians.

Above all, there was Italy. After a characteristically sterile start, they grew in stature as the tournament progressed. The preachings of Bertoni had taken effect, with Rossi overshadowing the petulant Maradona as the forward star of the tournament.

Peter Ball

Both a new concept - total football - and an old theme - the ultimate demise of the outstanding team - were embodied by the Netherlands. The most exciting and tactically adventurous European contenders since Hungary, the Dutch shared the fate of their predecessors of 20 years earlier.

Two years earlier, in the European Nations Cup, the West Germans had reached great heights, their play brilliantly orchestrated by Gunter Netzer. By 1974, though, some of the team's virtue had drained away. But with Beckenbauer at the height of his influence, they were still a considerable team.

Brazil, without Pele and mindful of their experience in 1966, tried to meet Europe on physical European terms and failed without honour. Scotland, appearing for the first time since 1958, contrived to be knocked out on goal difference without losing a match.

The stage seemed set for the coronation of Cruyff, Neeskens, Rep and the rest of the talented Dutch side. In spite of winning a penalty in the first minute, it

was not to be. Once again, West Germany's organization and morale saw them through.

Like several hosts before them, Argentina benefited from playing on their home terrain to win the tournament, but the suspicion that they could not have won elsewhere was stronger than in previous cases.

Under Cesar Meretti, the steadily diminished by the loss of Cruyff and Van Hanegem, the uncertain fitness of Neeskens and the decline of Rep, the Dutch reached the final but gave few glimpses of the fine football that had characterized them in 1974.

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WORLD CUP 1986

GROUP A

Sat 31st May Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

BULGARIA ITALY

Mon 2nd June Mexico City (Olimpico '68)
Kick-off 7pm

ARGENTINA SOUTH KOREA

Thur 5th June Mexico City (Olimpico '68)
Kick-off 16.00

ITALY ARGENTINA

Thur 5th June Puebla (Cuauhtémoc)
Kick-off 7pm

SOUTH KOREA BULGARIA

Tues 10th June Puebla (Cuauhtémoc)
Kick-off 7pm

SOUTH KOREA ITALY

Tues 10th June Mexico City (Olimpico '68)
Kick-off 7pm

ARGENTINA BULGARIA

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Argentina						
Bulgaria						
Italy						
South Korea						

All times BST

GROUP B

Tue 3rd June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

BELGIUM MEXICO

Wed 4th June Toluca
Kick-off 7pm

PARAGUAY IRAQ

Sat 7th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

MEXICO PARAGUAY

Sun 8th June Toluca
Kick-off 7pm

IRAQ BELGIUM

Wed 11th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

IRAQ MEXICO

Wed 11th June Toluca
Kick-off 7pm

PARAGUAY BELGIUM

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium						
Iraq						
Mexico						
Paraguay						

GROUP C

Sun 1st June León
Kick-off 11pm

CANADA FRANCE

Mon 2nd June Irapuato
Kick-off 7pm

USSR HUNGARY

Thur 5th June León
Kick-off 7pm

FRANCE USSR

Fri 6th June Irapuato
Kick-off 7pm

HUNGARY CANADA

Mon 8th June León
Kick-off 7pm

HUNGARY FRANCE

Mon 8th June Irapuato
Kick-off 7pm

USSR CANADA

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Canada						
France						
Hungary						
USSR						

GROUP D

Sun 1st June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

SPAIN BRAZIL

Tue 3rd June Guadalajara (3 de Marzo)
Kick-off 7pm

ALGERIA N IRELAND

Fri 6th June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

BRAZIL ALGERIA

Sat 7th June Guadalajara (3 de Marzo)
Kick-off 7pm

N IRELAND SPAIN

Thur 12th June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

N IRELAND BRAZIL

Thur 12th June Monterrey (Tecnológico)
Kick-off 7pm

ALGERIA SPAIN

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Algeria						
Brazil						
N Ireland						
Spain						

GROUP E

Wed 4th June Querétaro (Corregidora)
Kick-off 7pm

URUGUAY WEST GERMANY

Wed 4th June Nezahualcóyotl (Neza '86)
Kick-off 11pm

SCOTLAND DENMARK

Fri 8th June Querétaro (Corregidora)
Kick-off 7pm

WEST GERMANY SCOTLAND

Sun 8th June Nezahualcóyotl (Neza '86)
Kick-off 11pm

DENMARK URUGUAY

Fri 13th June Querétaro (Corregidora)
Kick-off 7pm

DENMARK WEST GERMANY

Fri 13th June Nezahualcóyotl (Neza '86)
Kick-off 7pm

SCOTLAND URUGUAY

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark						
West Germany						
Scotland						
Uruguay						

GROUP F

Mon 2nd June Monterrey (Universitario)
Kick-off 11pm

MOROCCO POLAND

Tue 3rd June Monterrey (Tecnológico)
Kick-off 11pm

PORTUGAL ENGLAND

Fri 6th June Monterrey (Tecnológico)
Kick-off 11pm

ENGLAND MOROCCO

Sat 7th June Monterrey (Universitario)
Kick-off 11pm

POLAND PORTUGAL

Wed 11th June Guadalajara (3 de Marzo)
Kick-off 11pm

PORTUGAL MOROCCO

Wed 11th June Monterrey (Universitario)
Kick-off 11pm

ENGLAND POLAND

P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England						
Morocco						
Poland						
Portugal						

SECOND ROUND

Sun 15th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

B winner A/C/D third

Sun 15th June León
Kick-off 11pm

C winner A/B/F third

Mon 16th June Puebla (Cuauhtémoc)
Kick-off 11pm

A winner C/D/E third

Mon 16th June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

D winner B/E/F third

Tue 17th June Mexico City (Olimpico)
Kick-off 7pm

A second C second

Tue 17th June Monterrey (Universitario)
Kick-off 11pm

F winner E second

Wed 18th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

F second B second

Wed 18th June Querétaro (Corregidora)
Kick-off 11pm

E winner D second

QUARTER FINALS

Sat 21st June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

Winner game 4 Winner game 6

Sat 21st June Monterrey (Universitario)
Kick-off 11pm

Winner game 1 Winner game 5

Sun 22nd June Puebla (Cuauhtémoc)
Kick-off 11pm

Winner game 2 Winner game 6

Sun 22nd June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

Winner game 3 Winner game 7

SEMI-FINALS

Wed 25th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 11pm

Winner game C Winner game D

Wed 25th June Guadalajara (Jalisco)
Kick-off 7pm

Winner game A Winner game B

THIRD PLACE

Sat 28th June Puebla (Cuauhtémoc)
Kick-off 7pm

Semi-final losers

FINAL

Sun 29th June Mexico City (Azteca)
Kick-off 7pm

Semi-final winners

